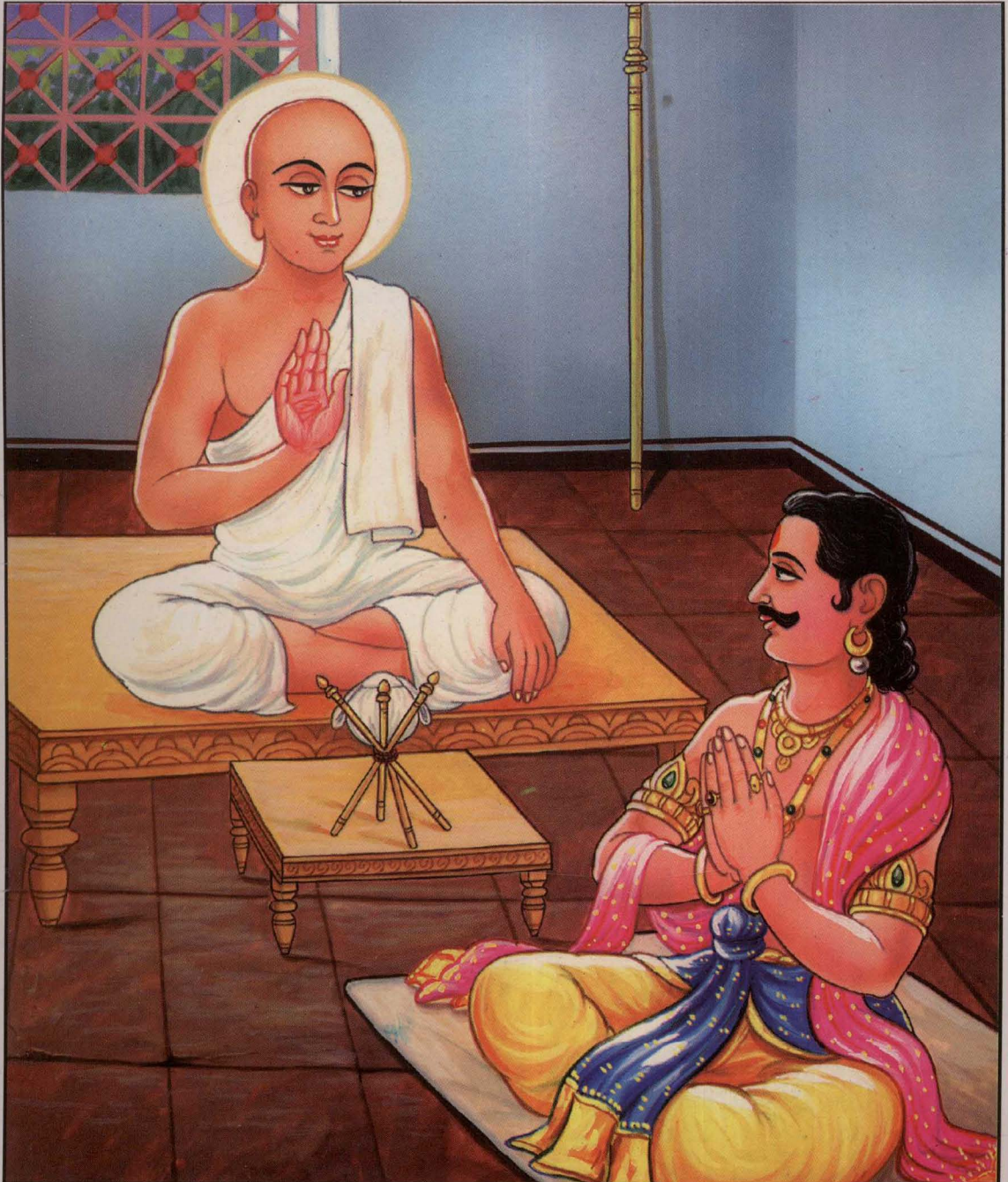




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KALIKALA SARVAJNA HEM CHANDRACHARYA



KALIKALA SARVAJNA HEM-CHANDRACHARYA

After Bhagavan Mahavir, many great, commanding, scholarly and altruistic acharyas have enriched Jain tradition. Amongst these the name of Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri is written in golden letters.

Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri was a great man endowed with unique qualities. He was an accomplished scholar of Shrut (Jain scriptures). He enriched the storehouse of knowledge with his authentic and everlasting contributions on a variety of subjects including grammar, lexicography, dialectics, poetry, poetics, yoga, logic, and history. He was an ocean of knowledge. Besides this he enhanced the glory of Jain order by bringing Siddharaj and Kumarpal, the kings of Gujarat, under his influence and infusing love for Jainism in them. He brought about refreshing and revolutionary changes in religious, social and political fields. As a token of his respect for the unique talents of Hem-chandracharya, King Kumarpal of Gujarat honoured him with the title 'Kalikal Sarvajna'. King Siddharaj, a devotee of Shiva, always respected his scholarship, moral stature, impartiality, religious tolerance, liberalism and attitude of assimilation. His contribution towards spread of ahimsa in western India is considered unparalleled. Also, his contributions in revitalizing art, literature and culture will continue to influence centuries to come. His was the period of all-round progress of the state of Gujarat.

To cover the life of this towering personality in one volume of picture stories was not possible. Therefore we have spread it in two volumes. The second volume will also be published soon.

The effort of presenting important and inspiring events in the lives of Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri and King Kumarpal in a nut-shell in this picture story has been done by Acharya Shrimad Vijaya Nityanand Suri ji. M. We are indebted to him.

—Shrichand Surana 'Saras'

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KALIKALA SARVAJNA HEM CHANDRACHARYA

In Gujarat's Dhandhuka city lived merchant Chachig and his wife Pahinidevi. One night Pahinidevi saw a dream —

Two beautiful hands are approaching her.

Pahini! See, I am giving you a divine gem.



Pahini took that gem to Gurudev Shri Devachandra Suri —

Pahini extended her hands and the goddess put the gem in her palms.



Gurudev please accept this gem.

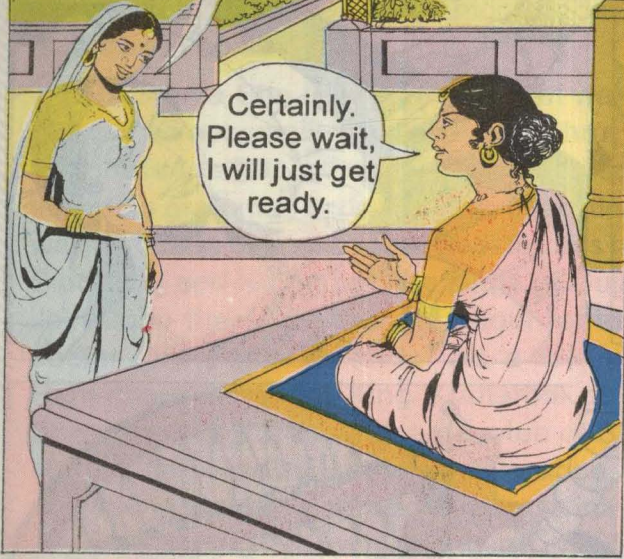


Gurudev took the gem from Pahini.

In the morning a neighbour came and said—

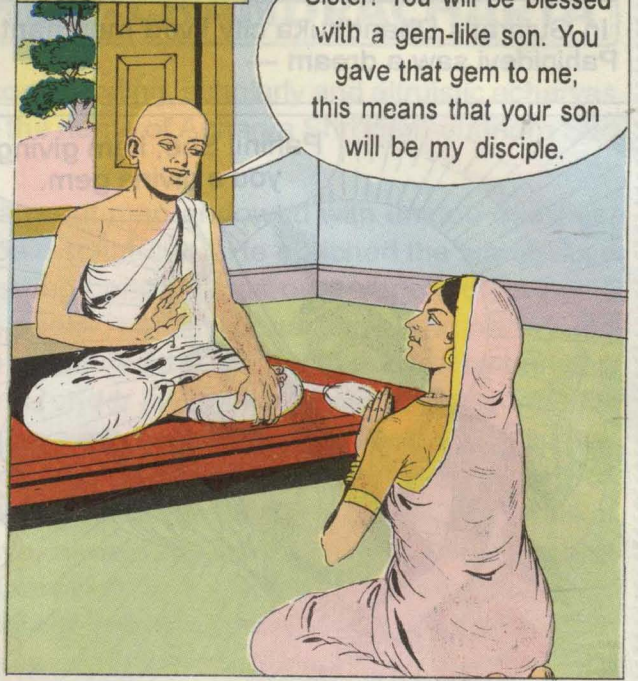
Sister Pahini, I have heard that Acharya Shri Devachandra Suri is in town. Would you come for paying homage?

Certainly. Please wait, I will just get ready.



Pahini came to the upashraya* she told Acharyashri about her dream. Acharyashri pondered for a moment and said —

Sister! You will be blessed with a gem-like son. You gave that gem to me; this means that your son will be my disciple.



In due course Pahini gave birth to a son## Chachig celebrated the birth and his sister named the child —

This child will be called Changadev.

See, the face of the child glows like the moon.



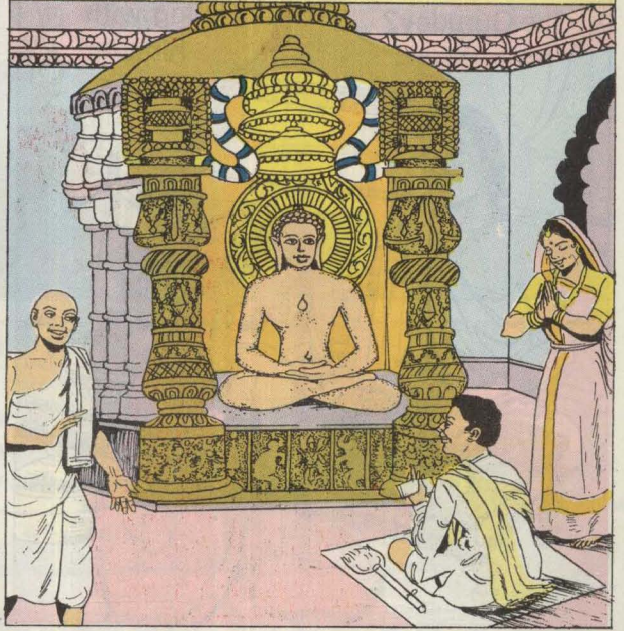
Ascetic-hostel. ## Kartik Shukla 15th, 1145 V.

Changadev went to school when he was about five years old. The teacher was pleased with his modesty and prudence —

Merchant, one day your son will become a great man. Such modesty and prudence?!



One day Changadev accompanied his mother on her way to pay homage to Shri Devachandra Suri. Acharyashri was going around the image of Bhagavan. Pahini also stood and recited a panegyric. Suddenly naughty Changadev went and sat on Gurudev's mattress.



When Gurudev and Pahini Saw this, Changadev giggled. Acharyashri also laughed and said —

Sister! Do you remember your dream? See, your beloved son has innocently taken my seat. Now you should give him to me.



Pahini remained silent.

One day Gurudev told merchant Chachig —

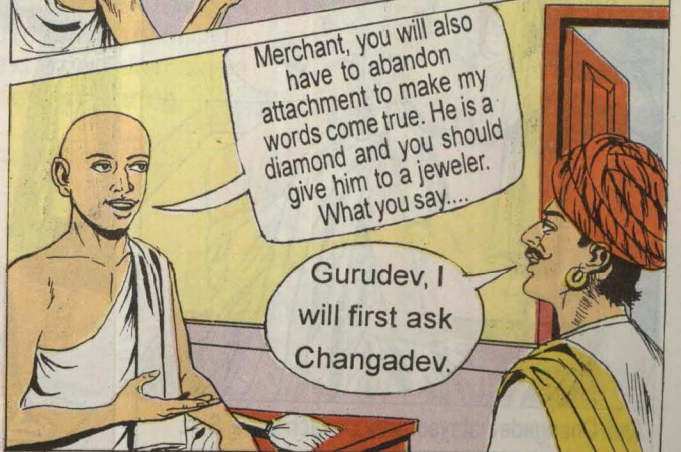
Merchant, your son is very lucky.

Gurudev, may your words come true.



Merchant, you will also have to abandon attachment to make my words come true. He is a diamond and you should give him to a jeweler. What you say....

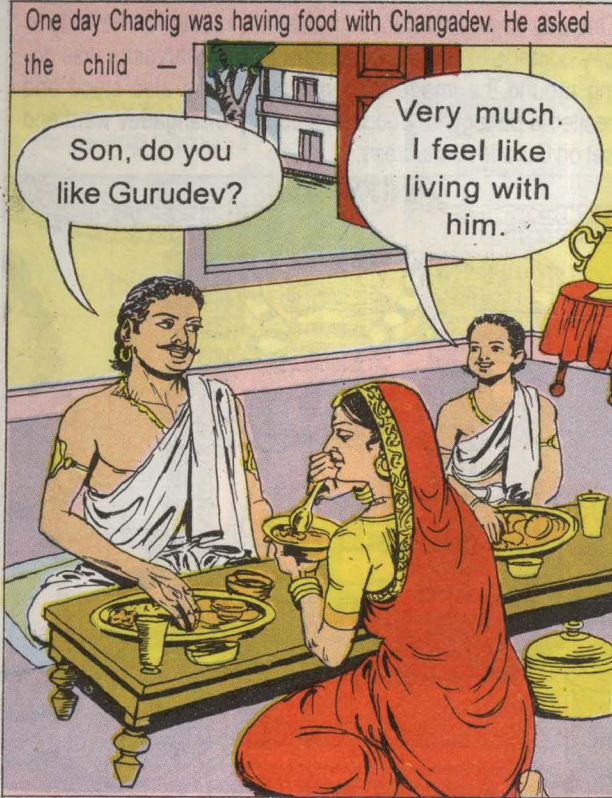
Gurudev, I will first ask Changadev.



One day Chachig was having food with Changadev. He asked the child —

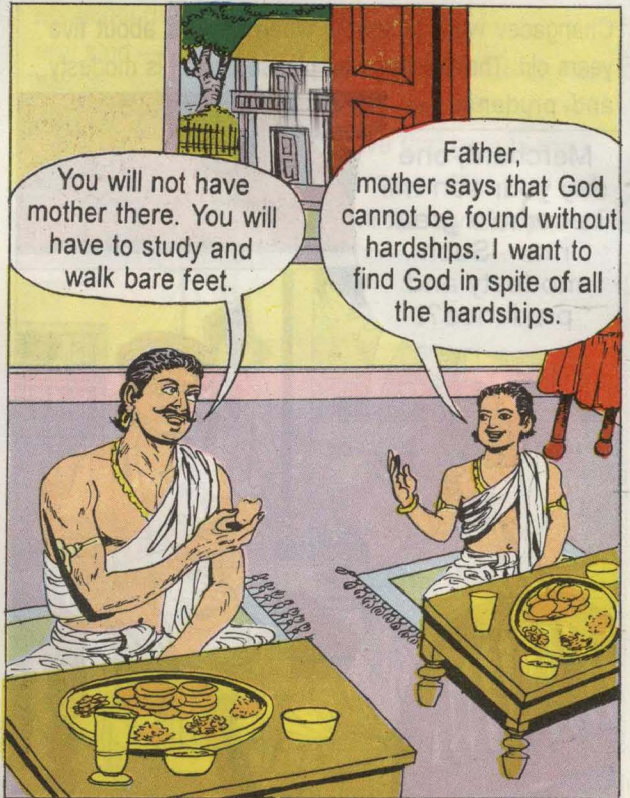
Son, do you like Gurudev?

Very much. I feel like living with him.



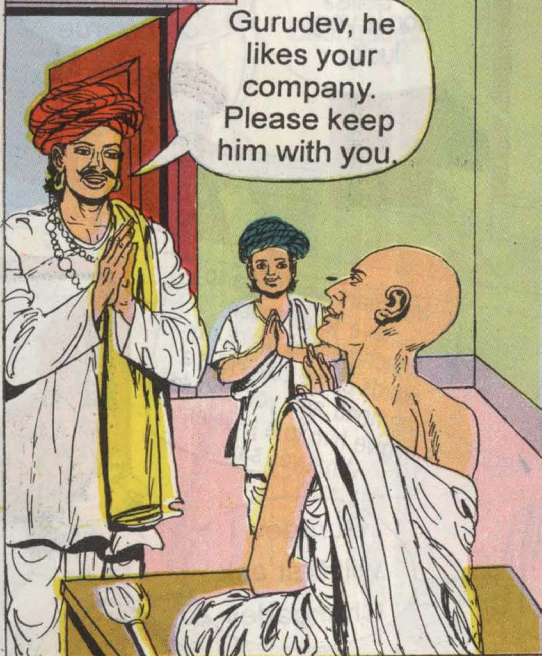
You will not have mother there. You will have to study and walk bare feet.

Father, mother says that God cannot be found without hardships. I want to find God in spite of all the hardships.



Next day merchant Chachig took Changadev to Devachandra Suri —

Gurudev, he likes your company. Please keep him with you.

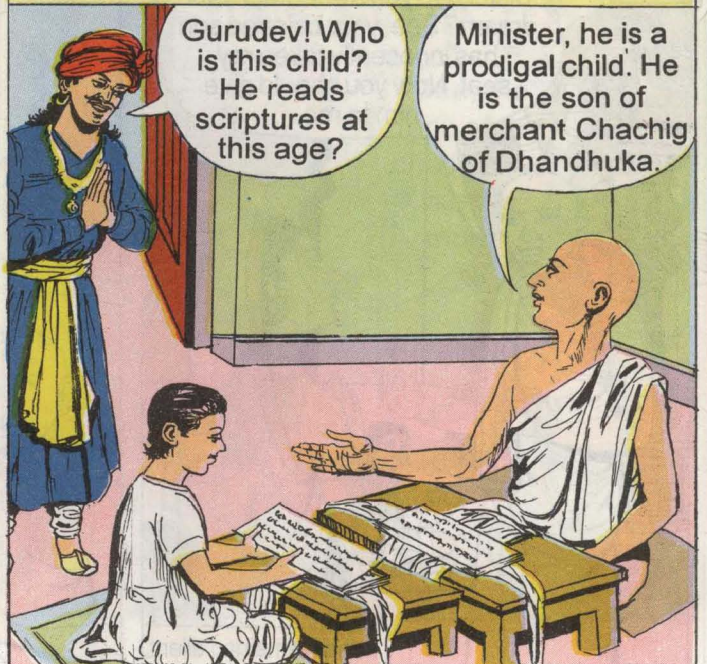


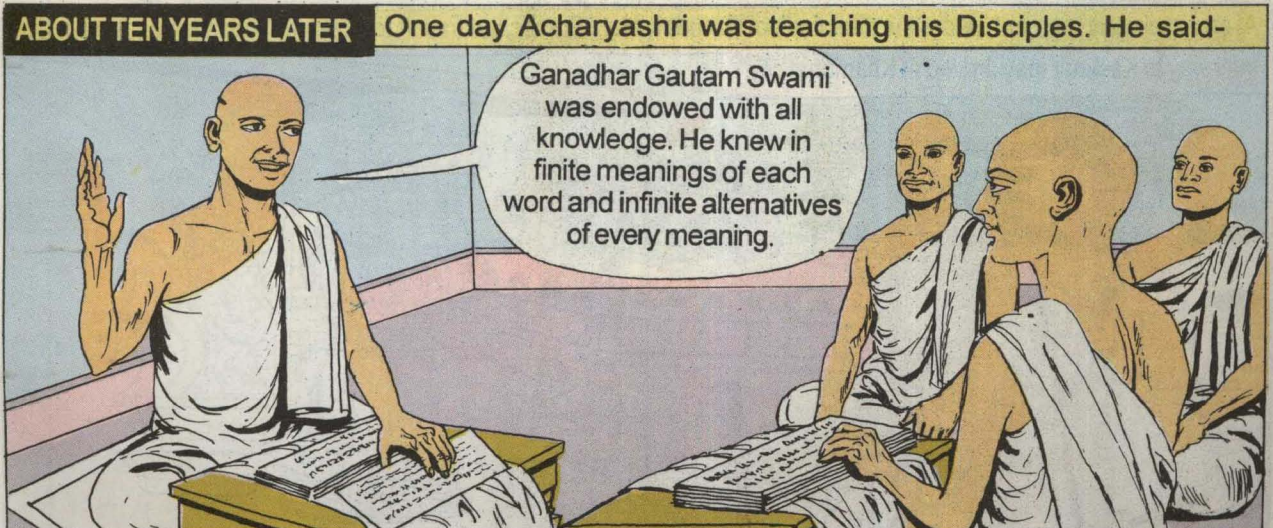
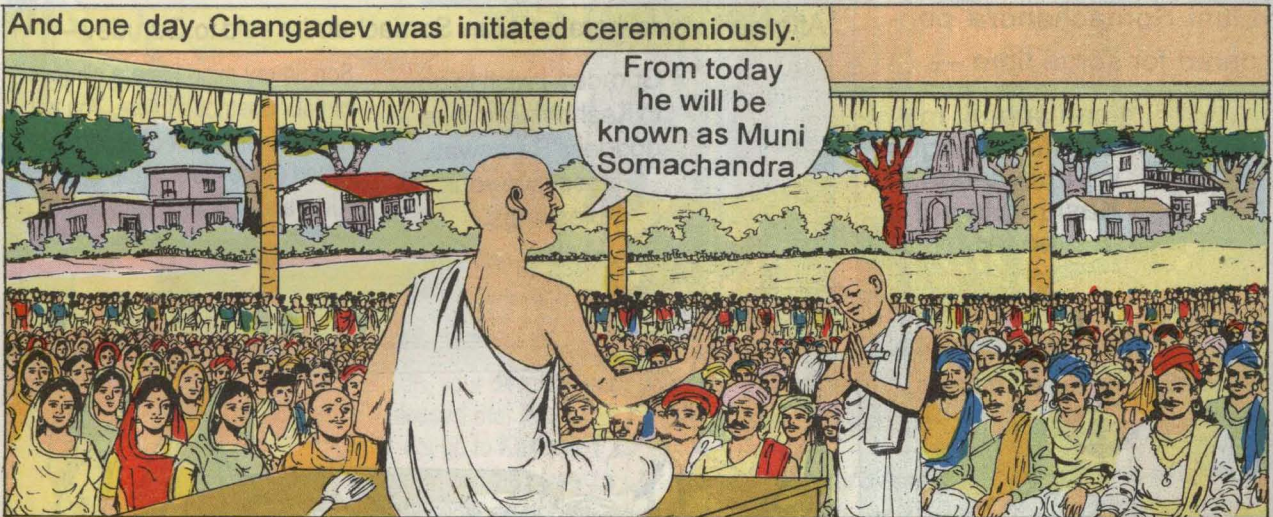
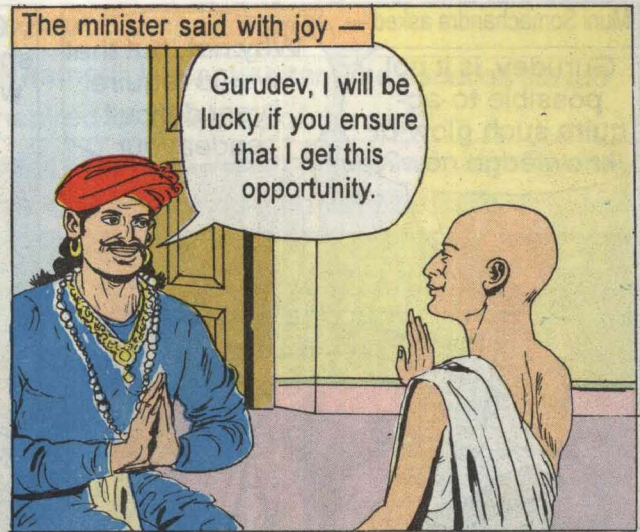
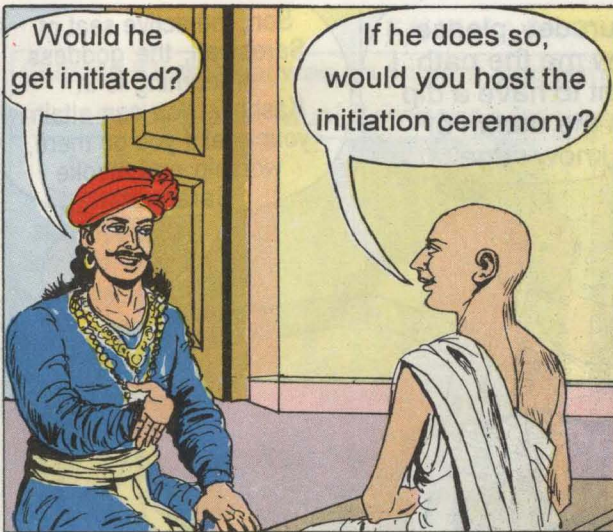
And Changadev stayed with Devachandra Suri.

Gurudev went to Khambhat along with Changadev. One day Udayan, the prime minister of Gujarat came to see Gurudev. When he saw Changadev reading he asked —

Gurudev! Who is this child? He reads scriptures at this age?

Minister, he is a prodigal child. He is the son of merchant Chachig of Dhandhuka.





Muni Somachandra asked —

Gurudev, is it not possible to acquire such glow of knowledge now?

Why not, but that would require very difficult endeavour.



Gurudev, please show me the path. I want to have a dip in the ocean of knowledge.

Son, the active seat of Saraswati, the goddess of learning is in Kashmir. You can attain your goal if you go there, worship and invoke Saraswati.



Muni Somachandra pondered for some time —

I can submit my whole life for acquiring knowledge. Kashmir is not too far.



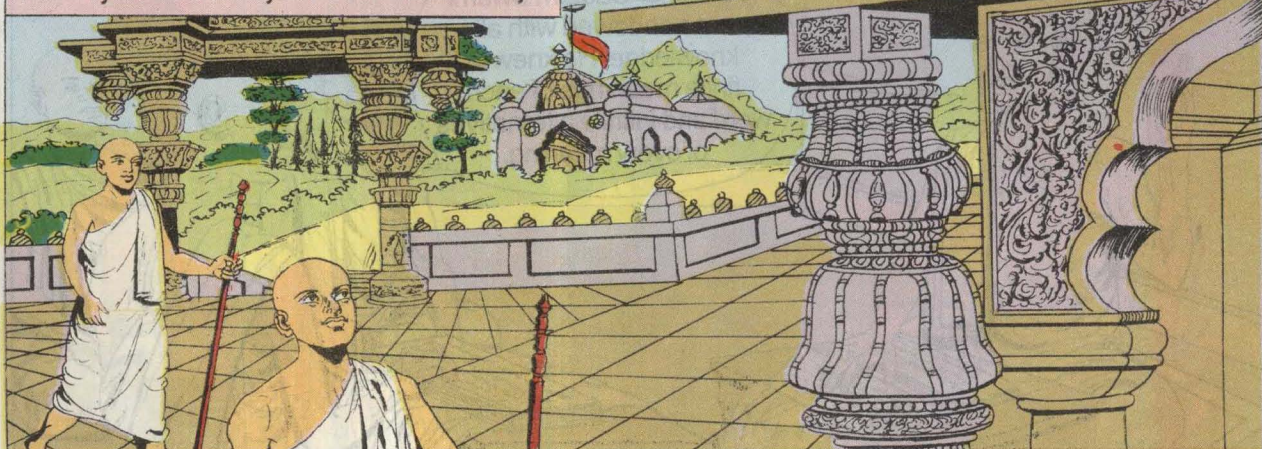
After serious deliberation Muni Somachandra said to Gurudev —

Gurudev, I wish to go to Kashmir to invoke goddess Saraswati. Please give your blessings.

Son, in my mind I see a glimpse of your illustrious future. You will be the instrument of boundless spread of the glory of the Order of Jina and scriptural knowledge.

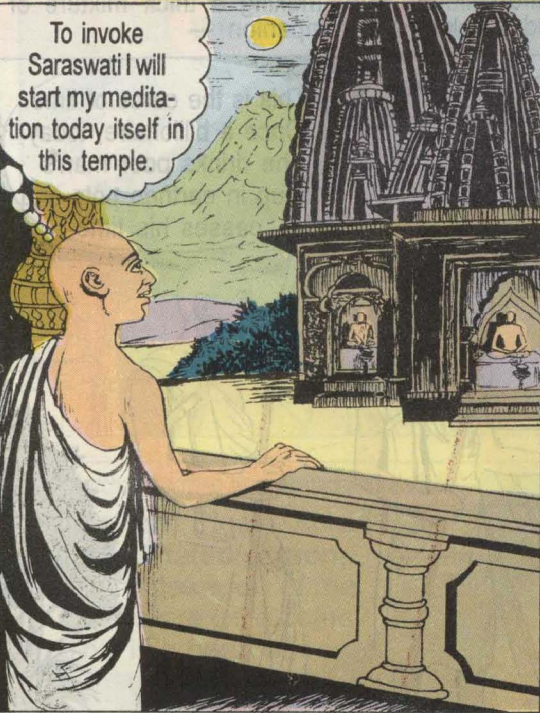


At an auspicious moment, under the directions of Gurudev, Muni Somachandra left for Kashmir with a junior ascetic. On their way to Kashmir they arrived at Khambhat city.

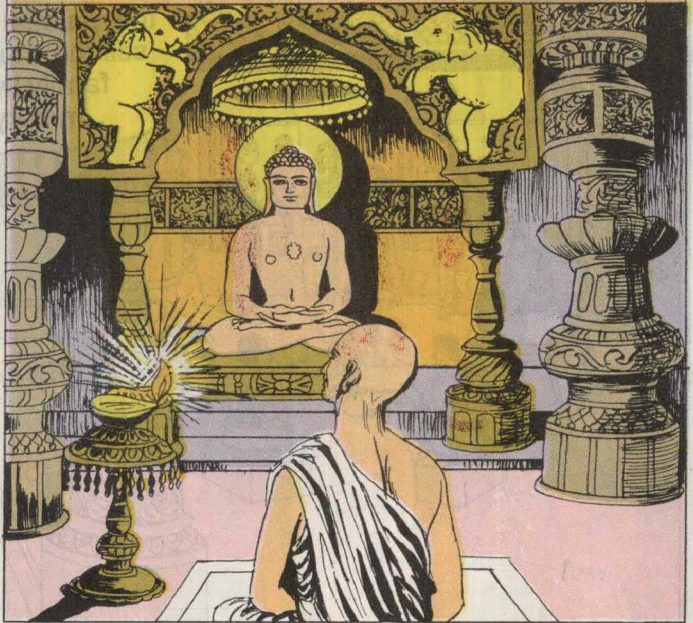


The ancient pilgrim place called Stambhan.

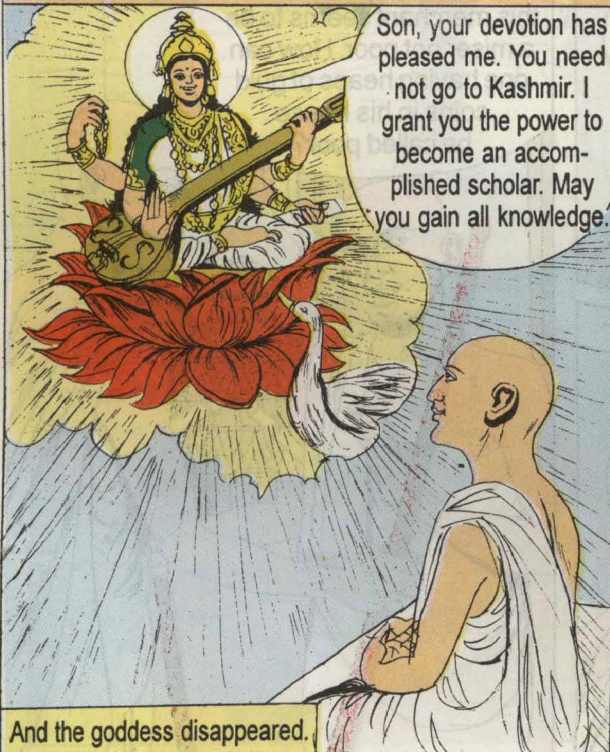
Outside Khambhat was an ancient Jain temple named Ujjayantavatar. The ascetics stayed at a nearby place. Muni Somachandra was inspired by quietude of the night —



Wearing a clean dress Muni Somachandra went inside the temple, spread his mattress, sat down and started meditating.



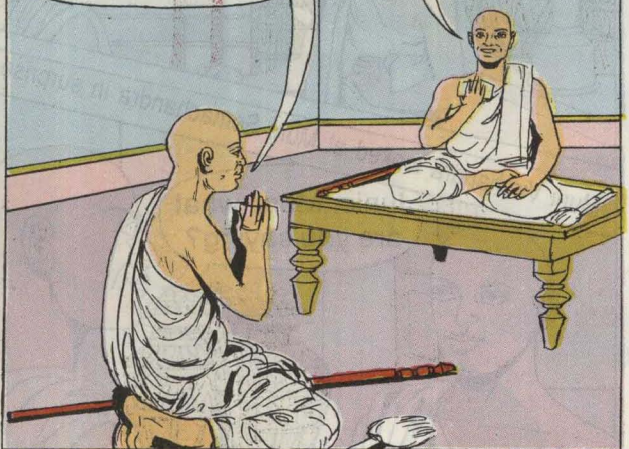
At midnight goddess Saraswati appeared —



A glowing orb surrounded Muni Somachandra's face. Filled with joy he returned with his associate to Gurudev.

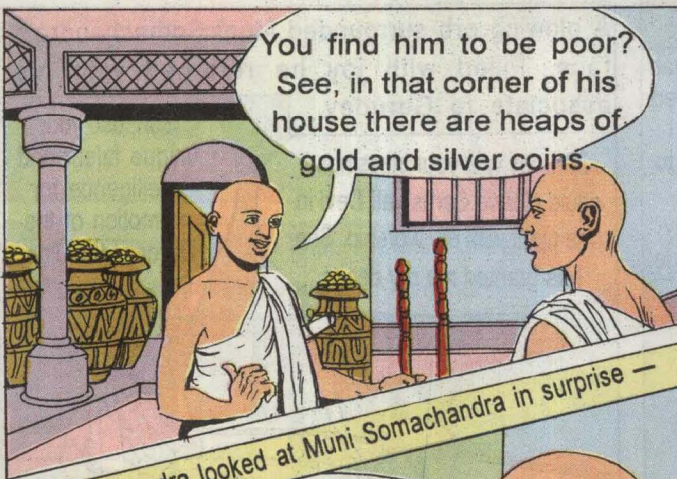
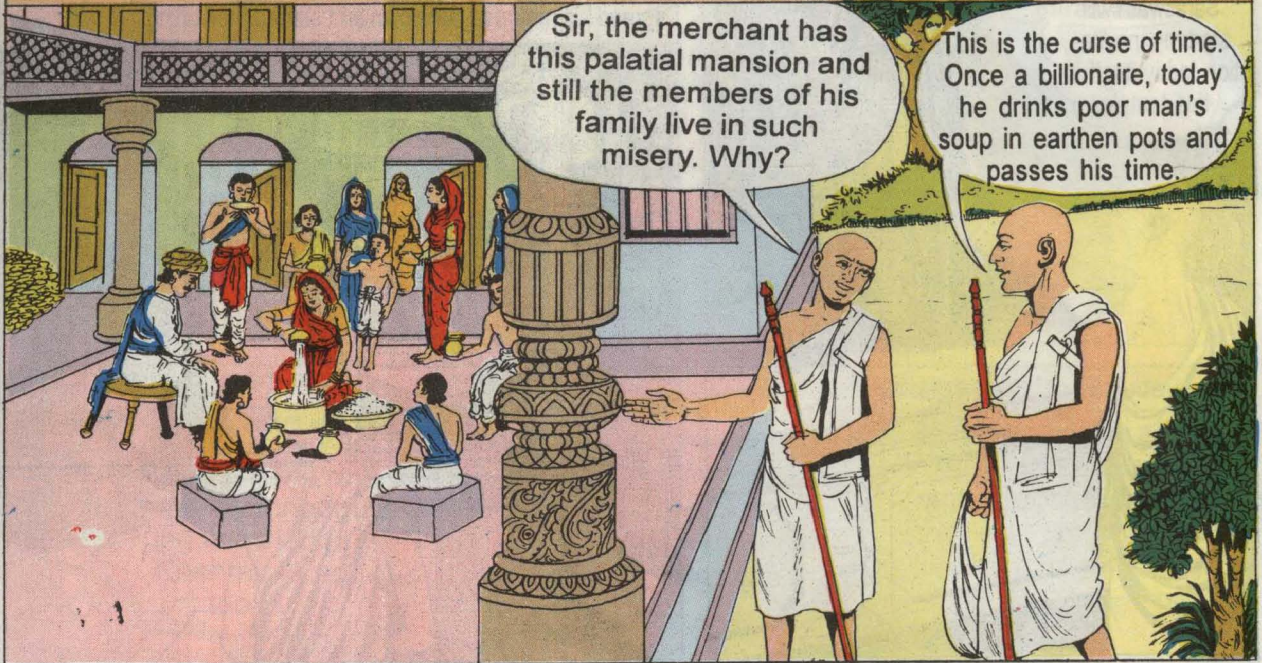
Gurudev with your blessings I could please Saraswati Devi in one night with my worship. She has granted me my desire.

Son, use your unique talent and intelligence for promotion of the Order of the Jina.

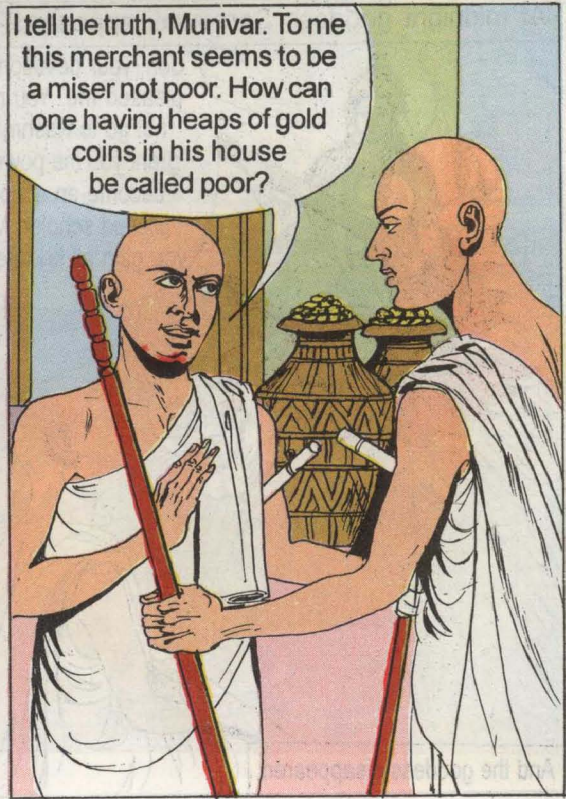


Muni Somachandra started his creative writing.

Once Acharya Devachandra came to Nagpur with his disciples. Ascetics Somachandra and Virchandra went to seek alms. They came to a huge mansion. In the large courtyard merchant Dhanad, his wife Yashoda, their four sons, four daughters-in-law and grand-children were making a thick mixture of flour and salt in water and drinking it. Muni Somachandra asked his companion —



Muni Virchandra looked at Muni Somachandra in surprise —

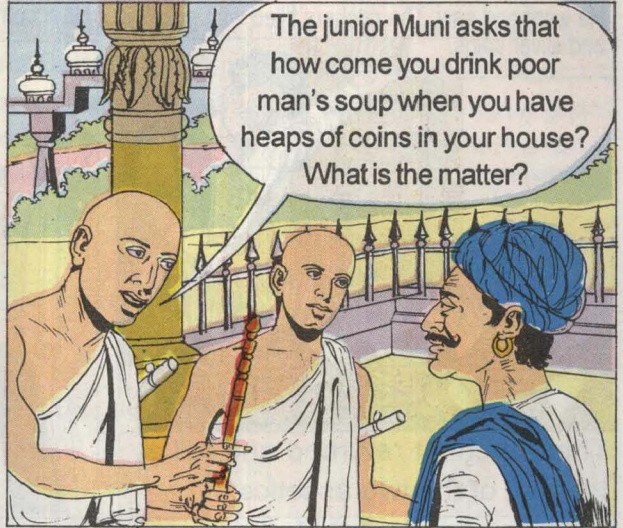


When Dhanad heard the two ascetics talk, he humbly asked —

Maharaj, what is this you say about gold coins?

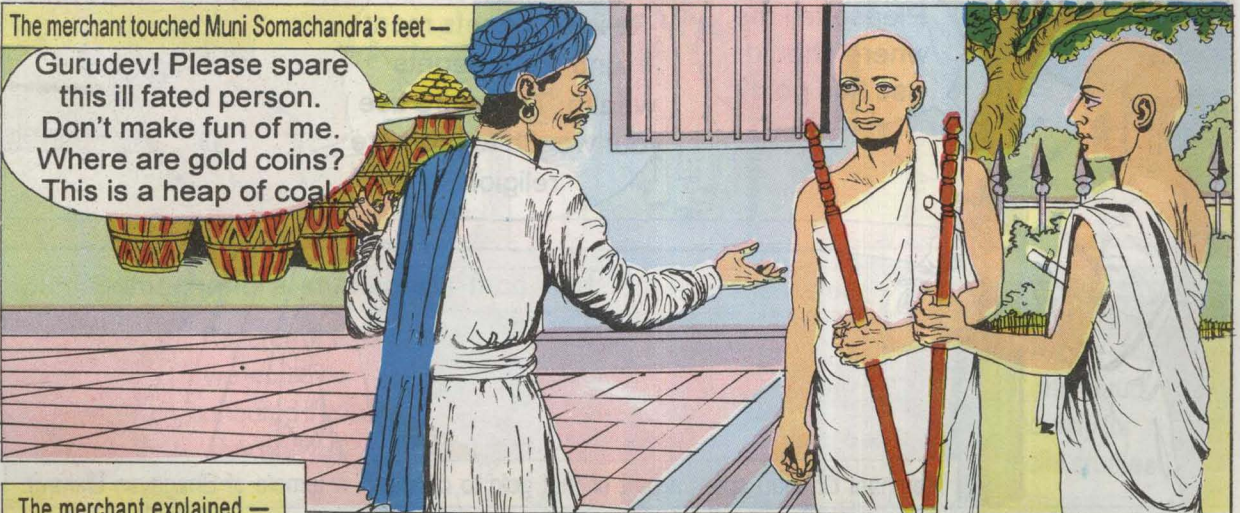


The junior Muni asks that how come you drink poor man's soup when you have heaps of coins in your house? What is the matter?



The merchant touched Muni Somachandra's feet —

Gurudev! Please spare this ill fated person. Don't make fun of me. Where are gold coins? This is a heap of coal!



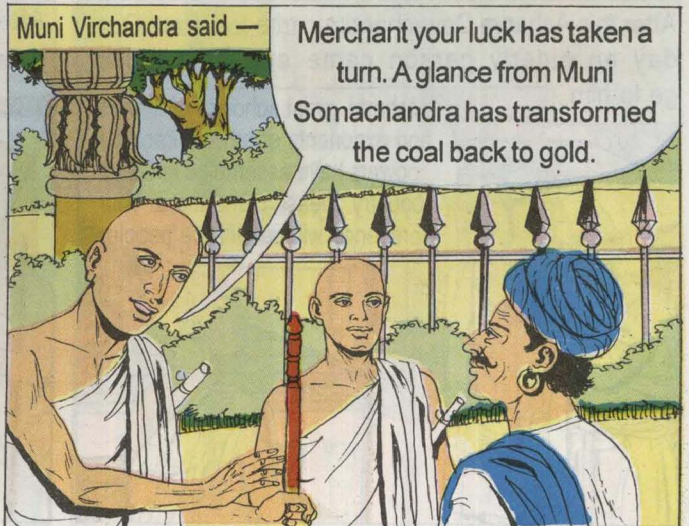
The merchant explained —

Of course I once filled these pitchers with gold and silver coins and buried. But turn of fate reduced them to coal. Are you calling this heap of coal, gold and silver coins?



Muni Virchandra said —

Merchant your luck has taken a turn. A glance from Muni Somachandra has transformed the coal back to gold.

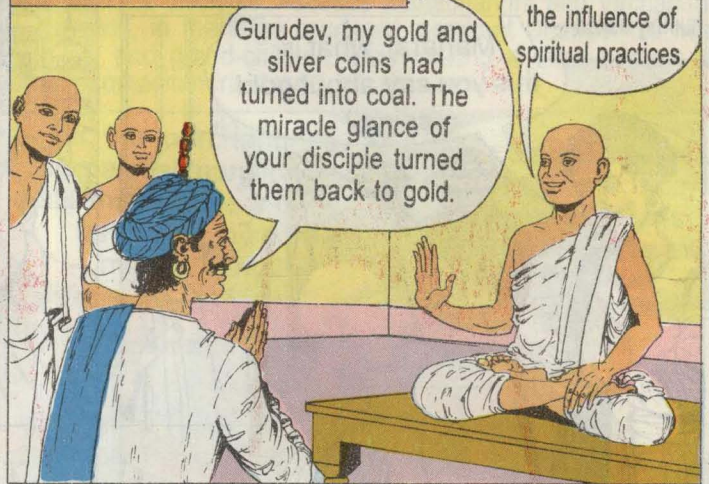


He went and saw. The pitchers filled with gold and silver coins.



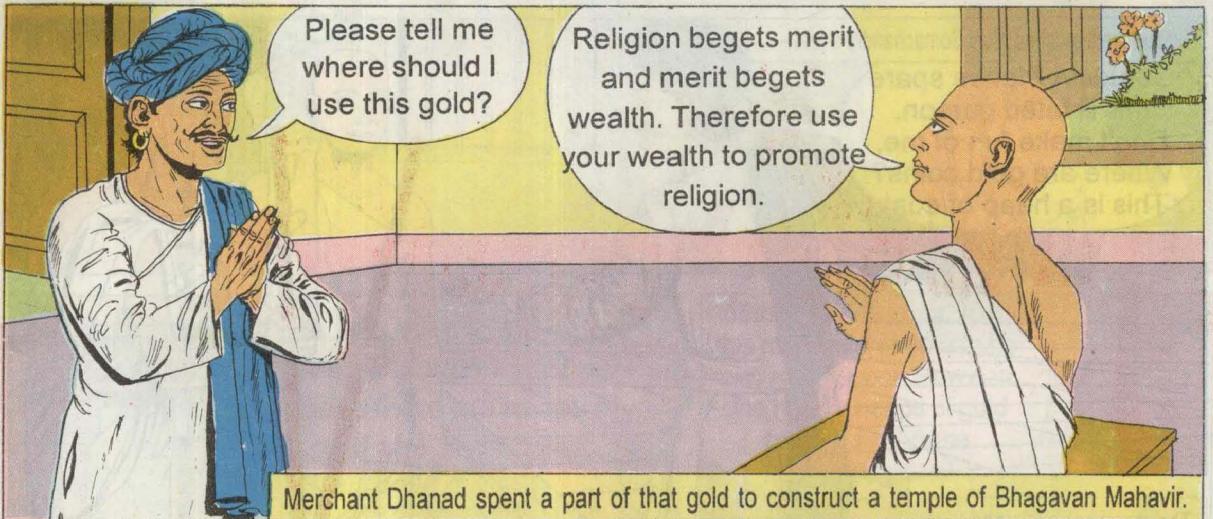
The merchant returned and fell at the feet of the two ascetics.

He accompanied the ascetics to the upashraya.



Gurudev, my gold and silver coins had turned into coal. The miracle glance of your disciple turned them back to gold.

Merchant, such is the influence of spiritual practices.

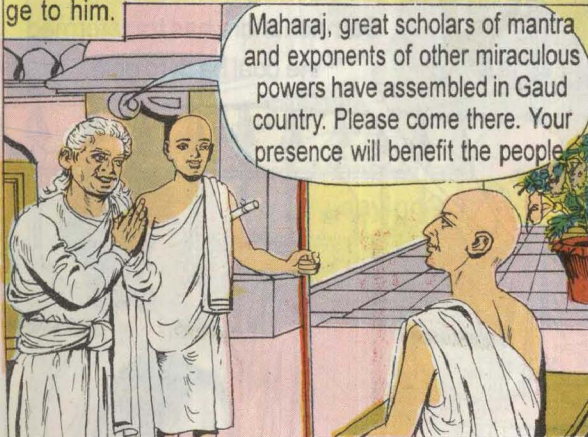


Please tell me where should I use this gold?

Religion begets merit and merit begets wealth. Therefore use your wealth to promote religion.

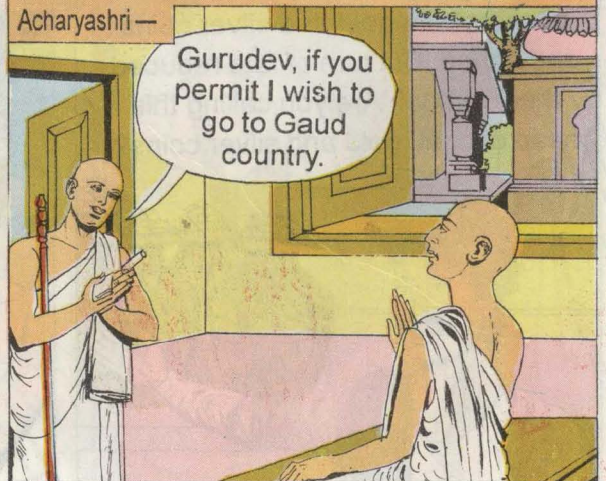
Merchant Dhanad spent a part of that gold to construct a temple of Bhagavan Mahavir.

After this Acharya Devachandra came to Patan. One day an elderly person came and paid homage to him.

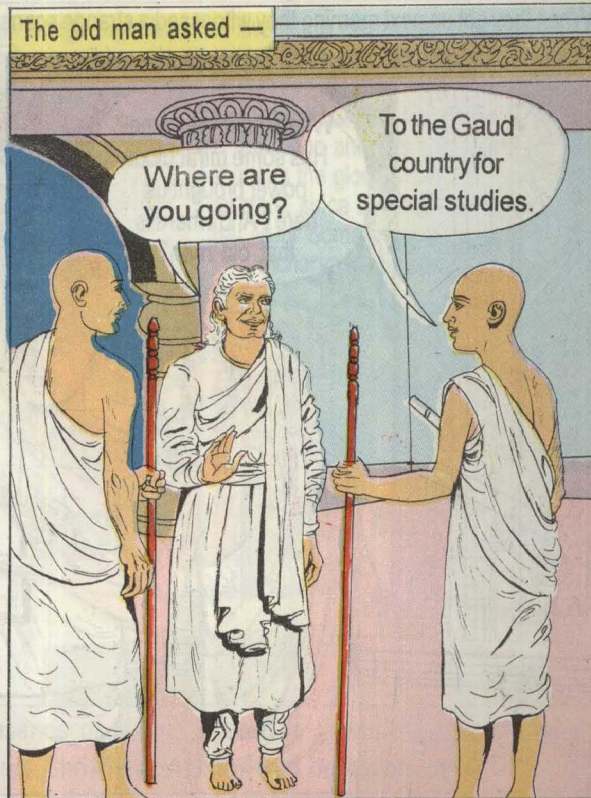
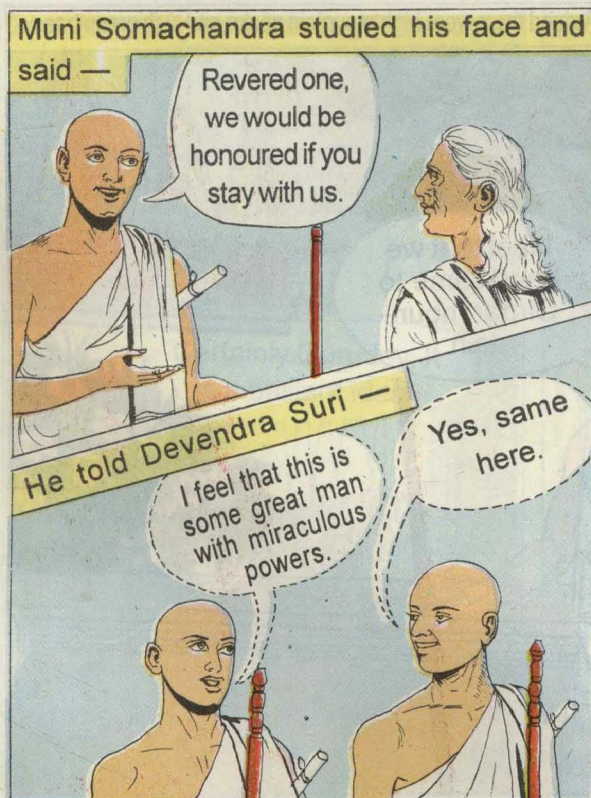
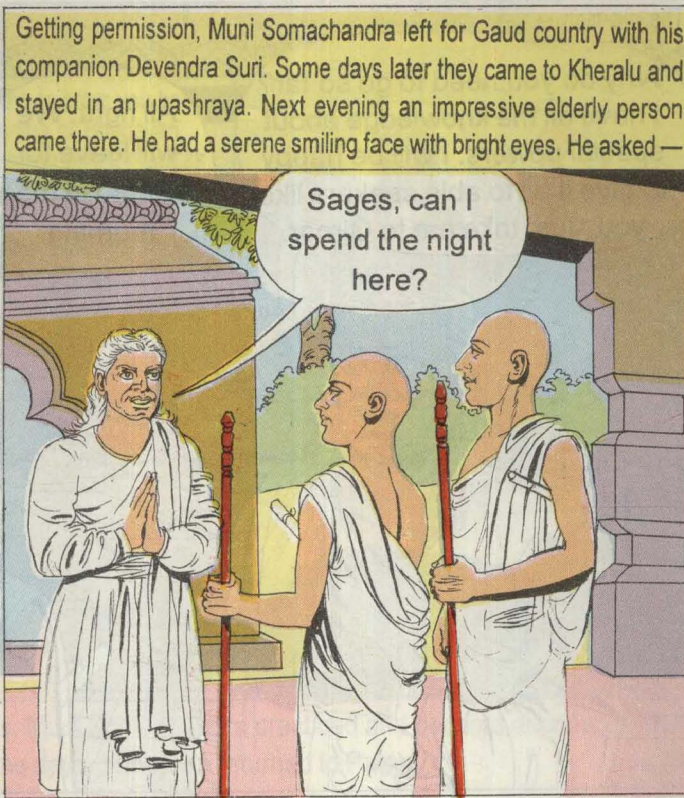
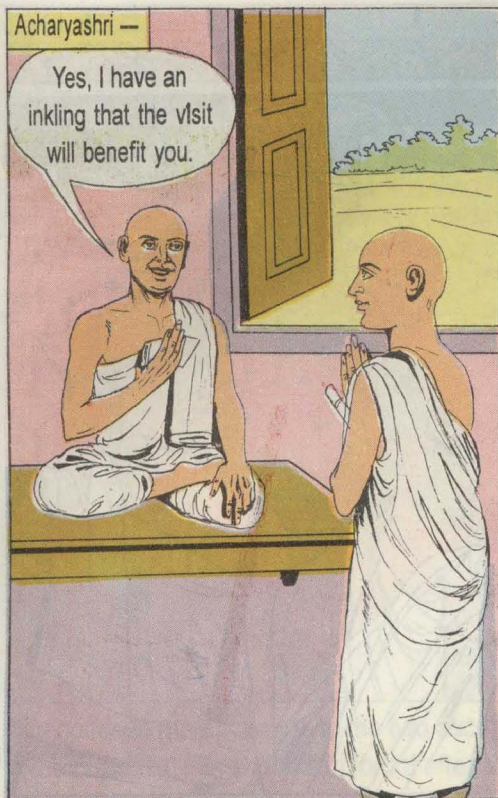


Maharaj, great scholars of mantra and exponents of other miraculous powers have assembled in Gaud country. Please come there. Your presence will benefit the people.

After the man left, Muni Somachandra requested Acharyashri —



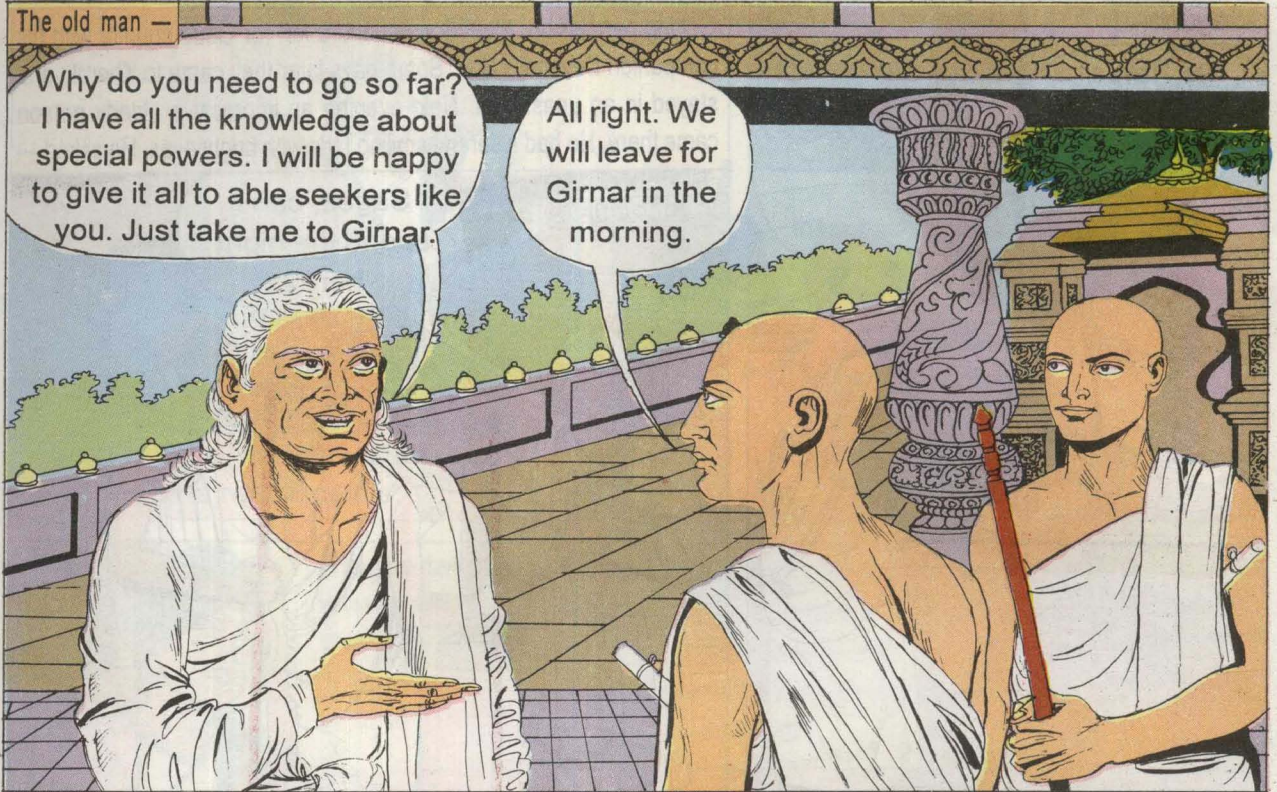
Gurudev, if you permit I wish to go to Gaud country.



The old man —

Why do you need to go so far?
I have all the knowledge about
special powers. I will be happy
to give it all to able seekers like
you. Just take me to Girnar.

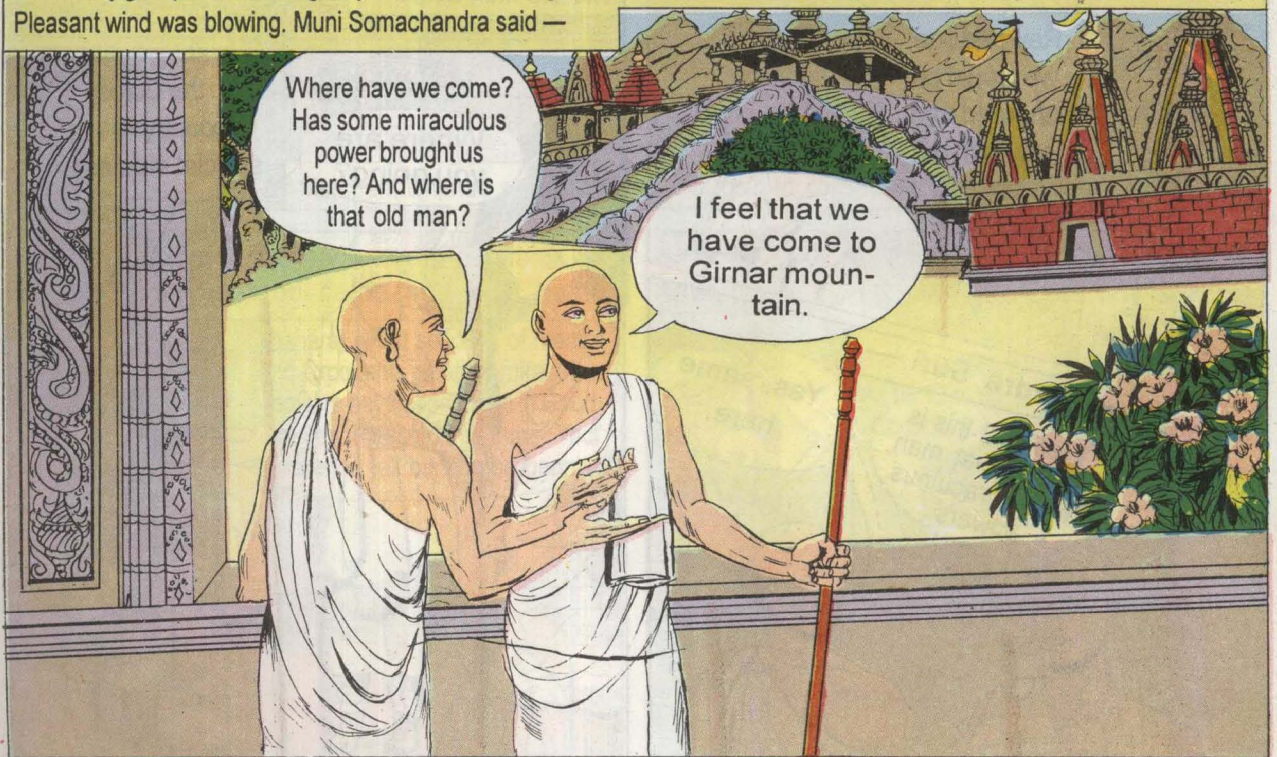
All right. We
will leave for
Girnar in the
morning.



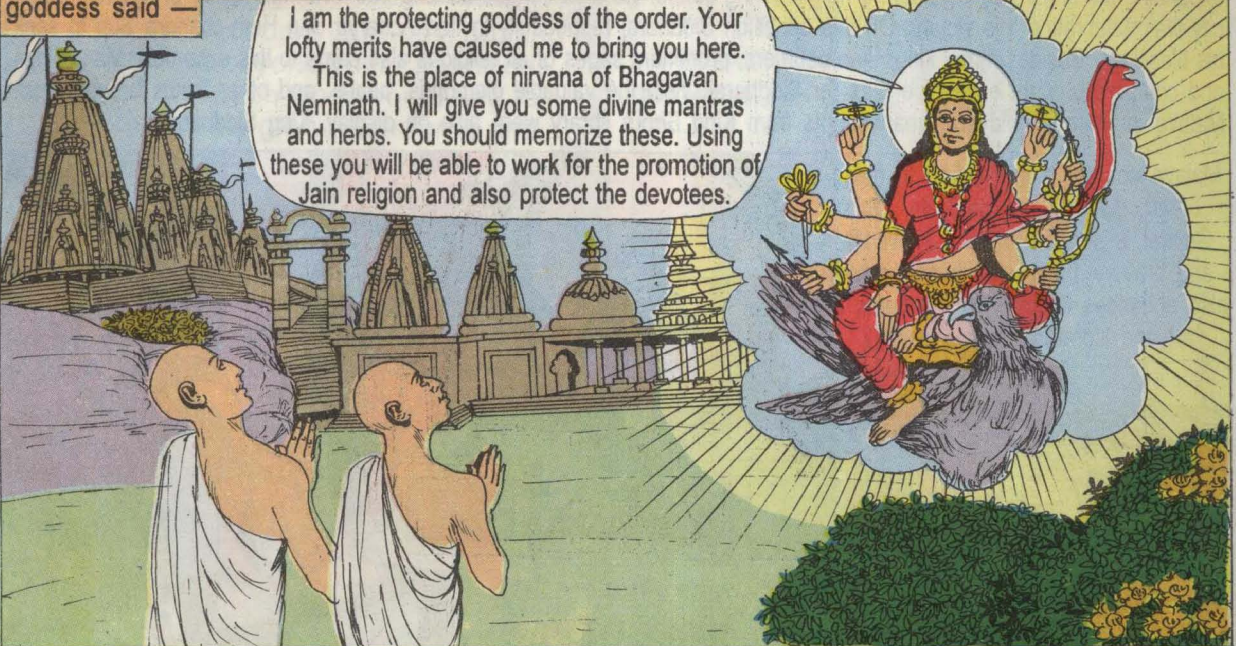
When they got up next morning they witnessed a strange scene. Around them were high mountain peaks and lush green trees. Pleasant wind was blowing. Muni Somachandra said —

Where have we come?
Has some miraculous
power brought us
here? And where is
that old man?

I feel that we
have come to
Girnar moun-
tain.



Suddenly with a divine glow a goddess appeared. Both the ascetics looked agape. The goddess said —

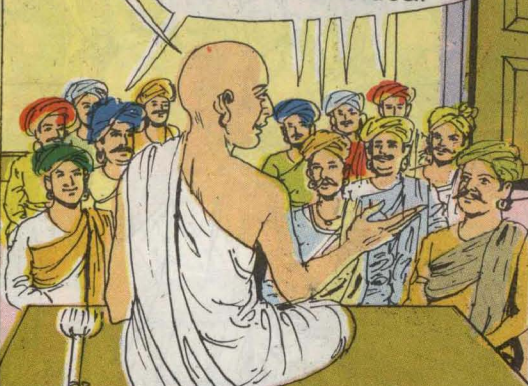


The goddess gave mantras to the two ascetics. Muni Somachandra practiced and became accomplished in their use. But Devendra Suri forgot after some days. They then returned to Patan.

One day Acharyashri invited the Patan Sangh [religious organization] and said —

An imposing person like Muni Somachandra can achieve great success in popularizing the Jain religion. I want to award him the status of acharya.

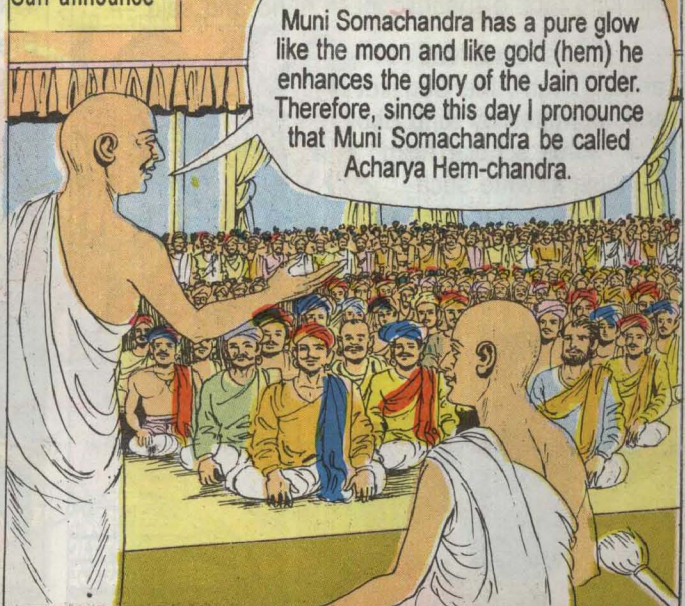
Certainly Gurudev. It is a brilliant idea.



[Vaishakh Shukla 3rd, 1166 V.]

The Jain Sangh organized the investiture ceremony. In the presence of thousands of devotees Acharyashri Devachandra Suri announce —

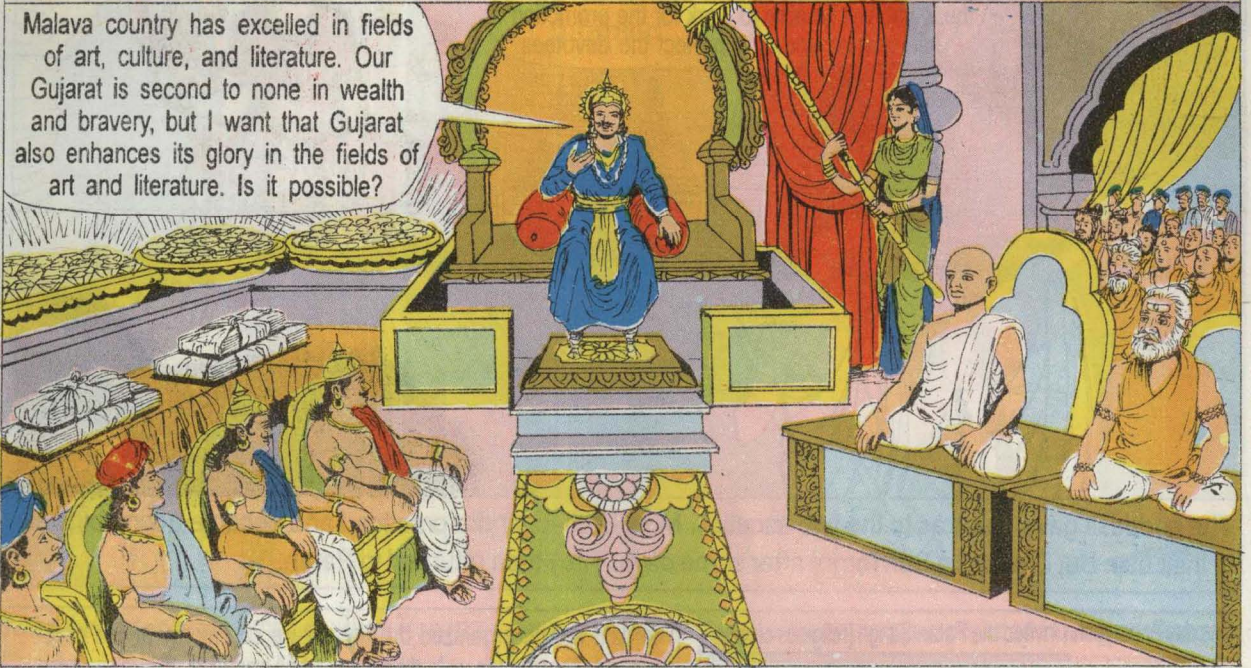
Muni Somachandra has a pure glow like the moon and like gold (hem) he enhances the glory of the Jain order. Therefore, since this day I pronounce that Muni Somachandra be called Acharya Hem-chandra.



Thousands of Voices uttered in unison — May the new acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri be victorious!

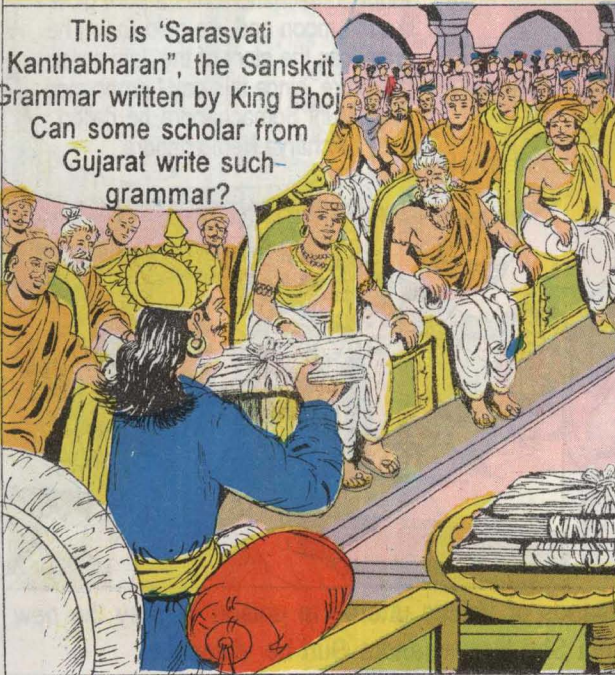
In those days in Patan, King Jaisingh Siddharaj of Gujarat, a powerful and ambitious ruler of the Chaulukya clan, was expanding his empire by conquering neighbouring states. He also conquered king Yashovarman (Bhoj) of Malava. Patan city was celebrating this victory. On this occasion Siddharaj respectfully invited Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri to seek his blessings. Besides many kings and courtiers, prominent sages of all religions also came to this assembly. Many kings and courtiers brought expensive gifts for Siddharaj. With the valuable diamonds, pearls, and other things brought from Malava, numerous gold-work manuscripts from King Bhoj's library were also on display. King Siddharaj said —

Malava country has excelled in fields of art, culture, and literature. Our Gujarat is second to none in wealth and bravery, but I want that Gujarat also enhances its glory in the fields of art and literature. Is it possible?



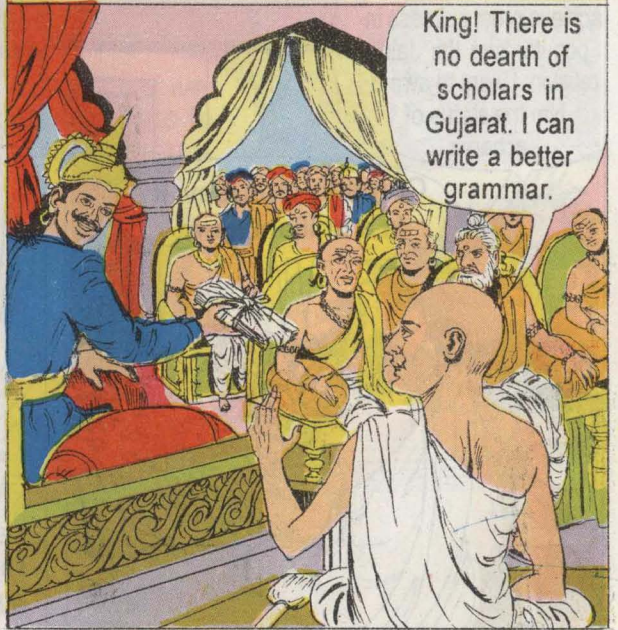
The king took a manuscript in hand and said —

This is 'Sarasvati Kanthabharan', the Sanskrit Grammar written by King Bhoj. Can some scholar from Gujarat write such-grammar?

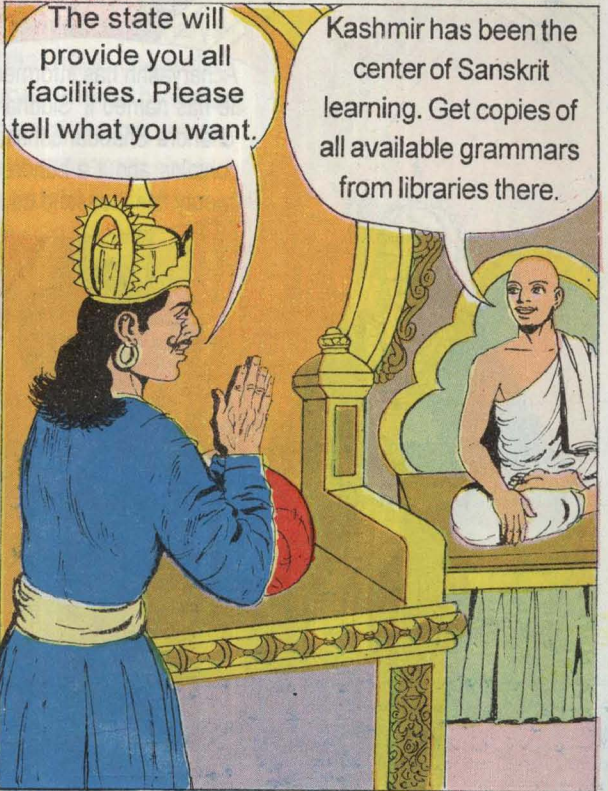


The assembled scholars looked at each other. Breaking the silence, Hem-chandracharya said —

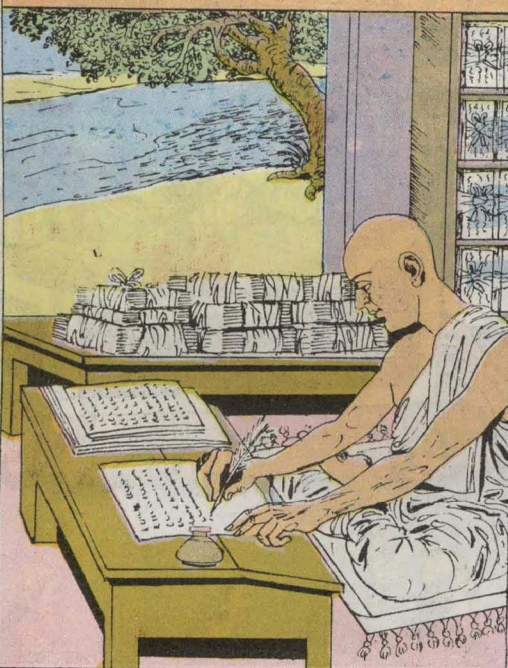
King! There is no dearth of scholars in Gujarat. I can write a better grammar.



Siddharaj was elated —

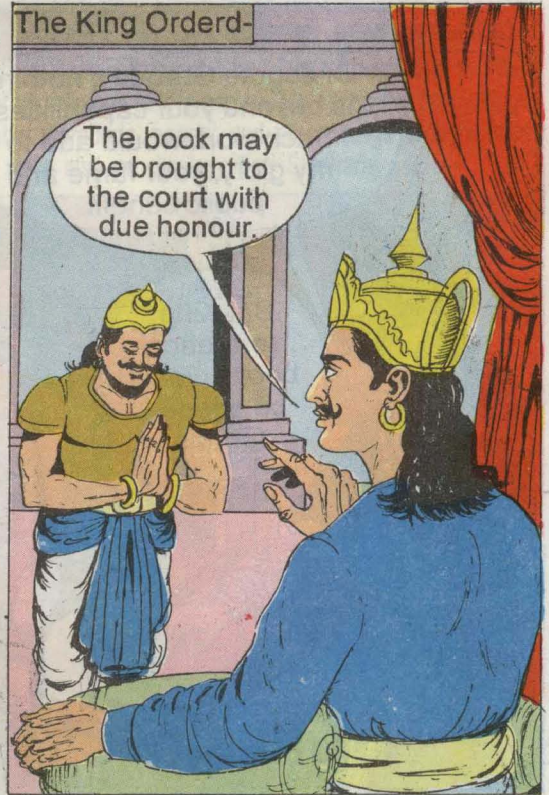


The king sent some scholars to Kashmir. They brought eight voluminous works on grammar. Hem-chandracharya started composing new grammar.

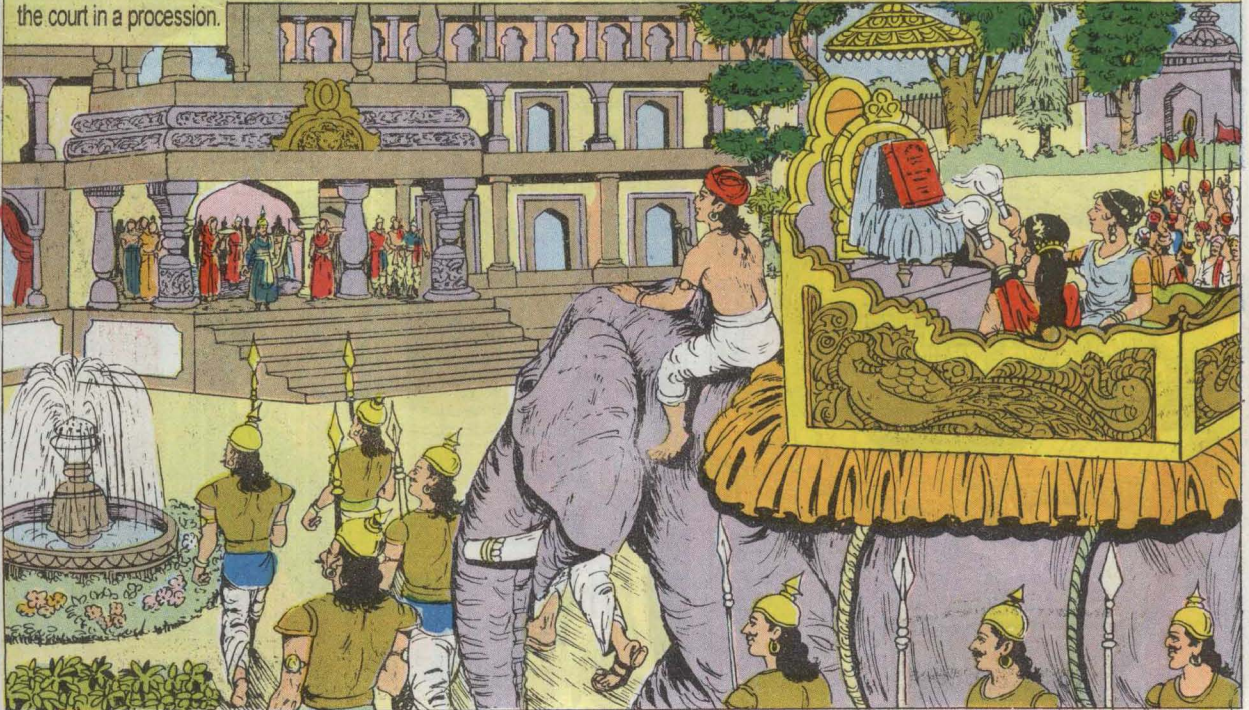


After one year a shravak [Jain layman] came to Siddharaj —

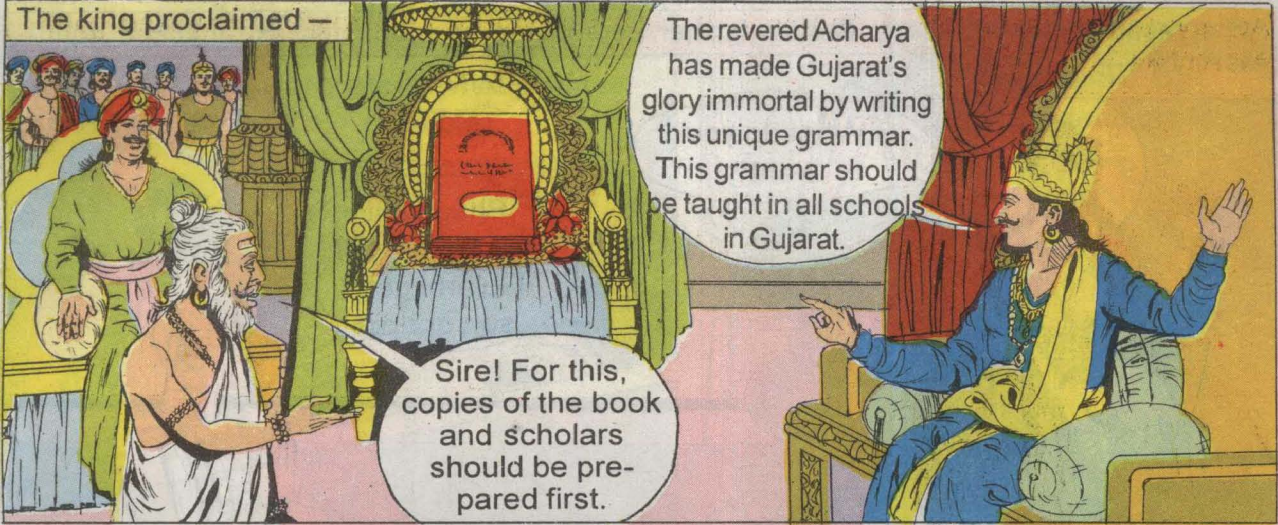




Following the King's instructions, a golden throne was placed on the state elephant and a pearl-umbrella was fitted on it. The book was placed on the throne in a golden plate. On both sides two young women swung whisks. Accompanied by thousands of people the book was brought to the court in a procession.



The king proclaimed —



The revered Acharya has made Gujarat's glory immortal by writing this unique grammar. This grammar should be taught in all schools in Gujarat.

Sire! For this, copies of the book and scholars should be prepared first.

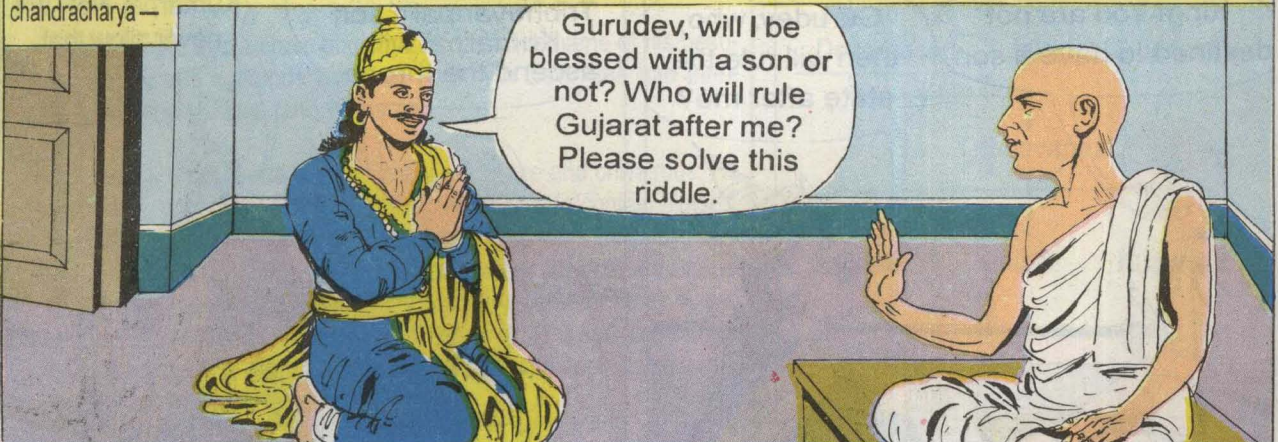
On the King's instructions many scholars were taught the new grammar and 300 transcribers were employed to make copies of the book.



Thus the work of creating a good and complete grammar was accomplished. Siddharaj gifted copies of the book to heads of every religious sect. He also sent copies throughout the country and also to Iran, Shrilanka, and Nepal.

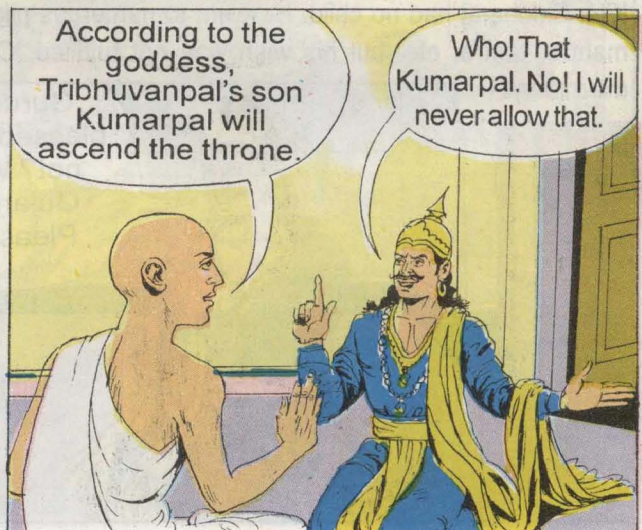
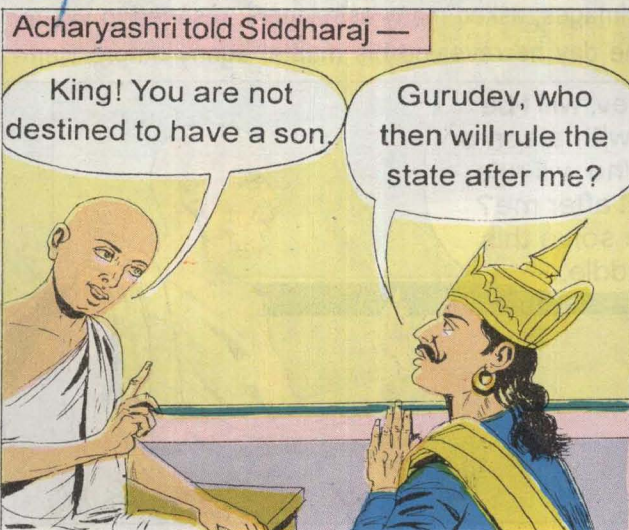
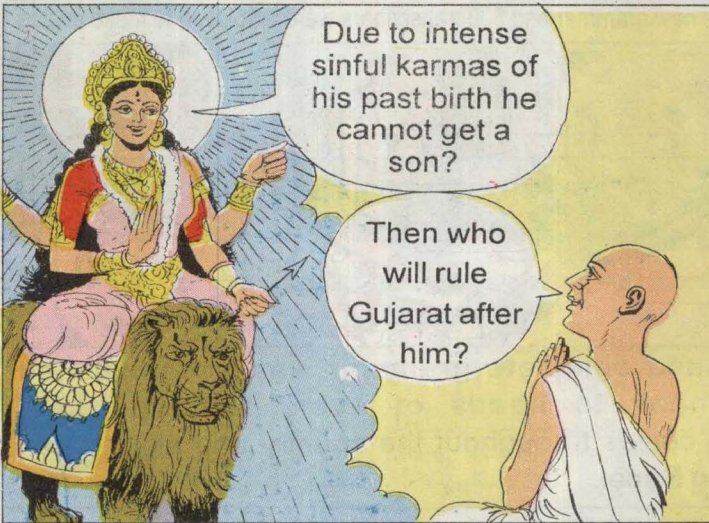
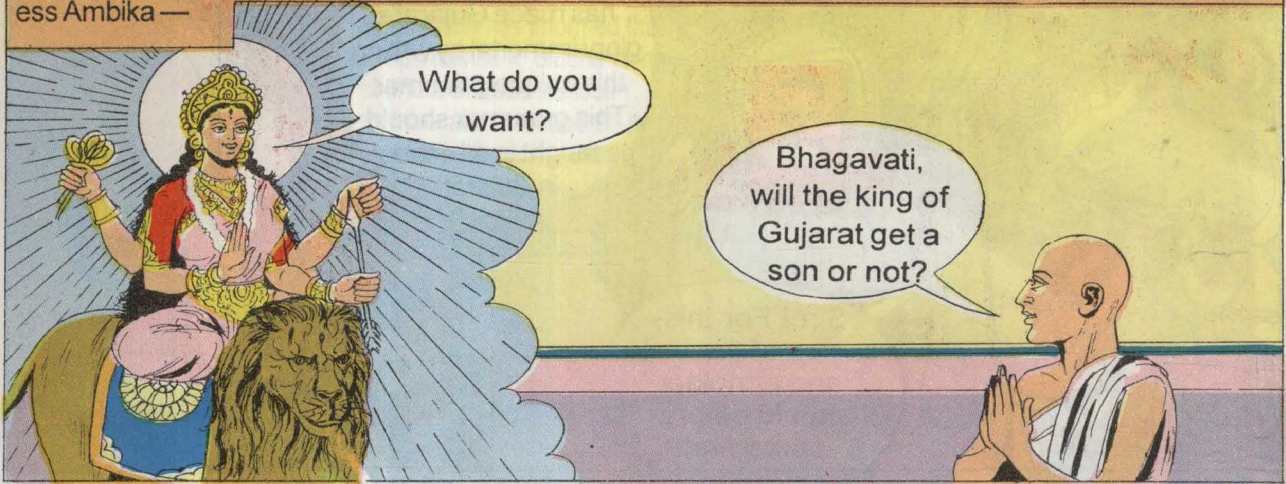
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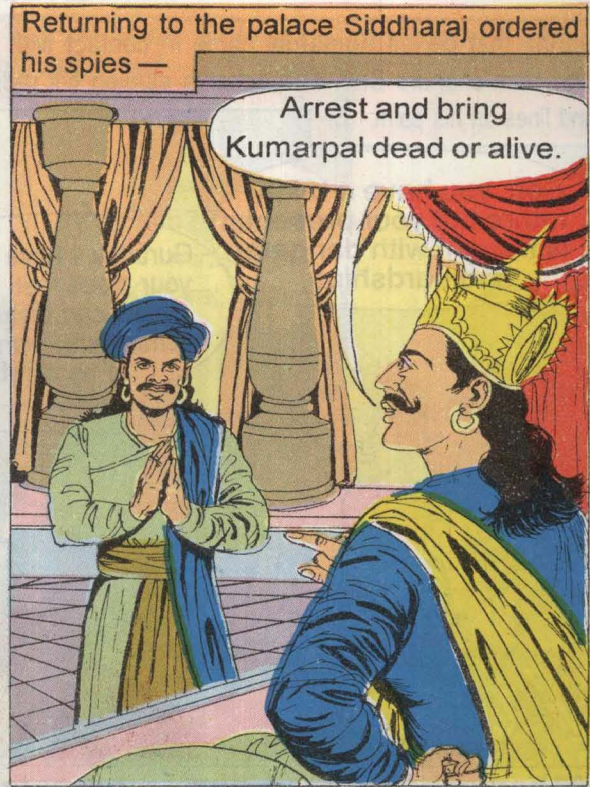
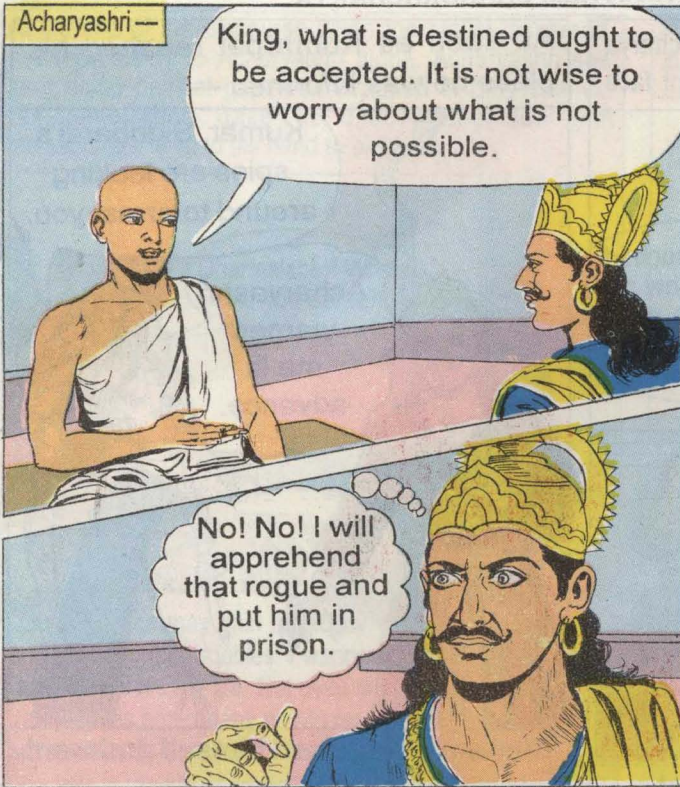
King Siddharaj had no child. He went to numerous pilgrimages; asked many astrologers; resorted to yantra, mantra, tantra, etc. but his wish was not fulfilled. One day he revealed his mental agony before Hem-chandracharya —



Gurudev, will I be blessed with a son or not? Who will rule Gujarat after me? Please solve this riddle.

Acharyashri remained silent. But on further persuasion he meditated. He invoked goddess Ambika —





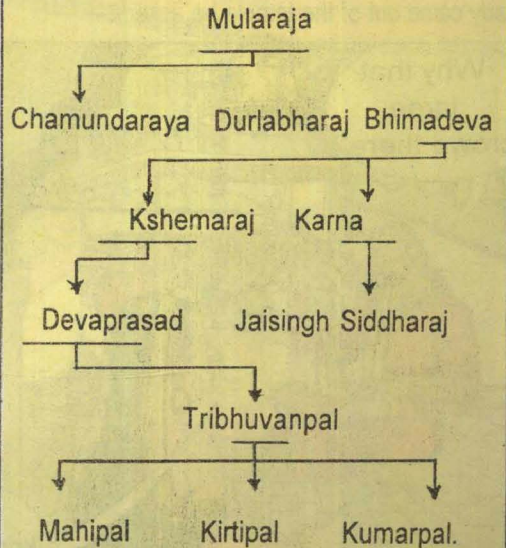
KUMARPAL

Mularaj, a brave king of Gujarat, started the Chaulukya dynasty. After him brave, wise and generous rulers like Chamundaraj, Durlabharaj, and Bhimdev added to the glory of Gujarat. King Bhimdev had two queens. The son of the senior queen was Kshemaraj and that of the junior queen was Karna. Kshemaraj was the king of Dadhisthali and Karna was that of Patan. Karna's son Jaisingh Siddharaj ascended the throne of Patan and Kshemaraj's son Devaprasad became the ruler of Dadhisthali. Devaprasad was succeeded by his son Tribhuvanpal.

Tribhuvanpal was a brave and popular ruler. The name of his beautiful, virtuous, and righteous wife was Kashmira Devi. She had three sons — Mahipal, Kirtipal, and Kumarpal.

Even as a child, Kumarpal was intelligent, brave and chivalrous. He was also very generous. Although ambitious, he new to contain himself. To face dangers, fight injustice and immorality, and work for public welfare was his second nature. He got married to a princess named Bhopal Devi. Siddharaj and Tribhuvanpal had cordial relations and they visited each other. However, Kumarpal was very sensitive to his self respect. His bravery, fearlessness, and arrogance made Siddharaj apprehensive and cautious towards him.

THE CHAULUKYA DYNASTY



During that period Kumarpal came in contact with Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri. The acharya studied his radiant face and lines on his palm.

Son, you have a bright future but your present is fraught with dangers and hardships.

Gurudev, I have touched your pious feet. Now no storm can disturb me. Acharyashri warned him to be careful.

Acharyashri warned him to be careful.

As soon as Kumarpal reached his place he was informed —

Kumar, Siddharaj's spies are looking around to arrest you.

Acharyashri warned me in advance.

Kumarpal disguised himself and went into the jungles alone.

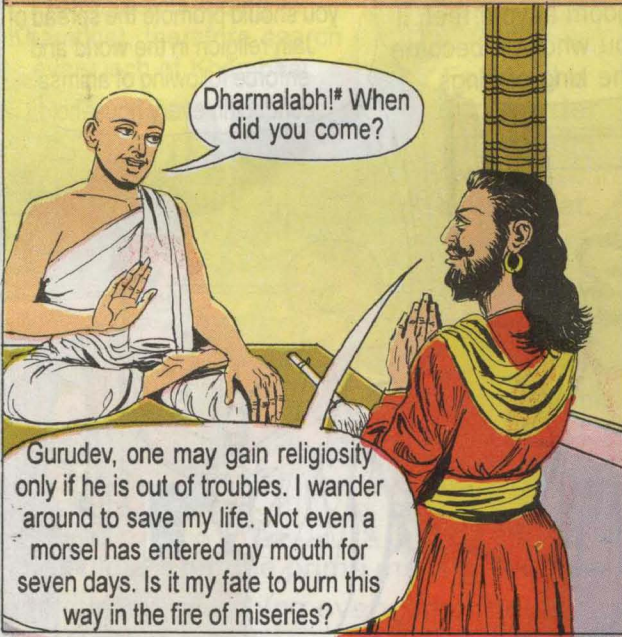
Afraid of his life and hiding into jungles he once wandered into Khambhat. He sat on a platform outside a Jain temple. When a lady came out of the temple he asked —

Why that large crowd there?

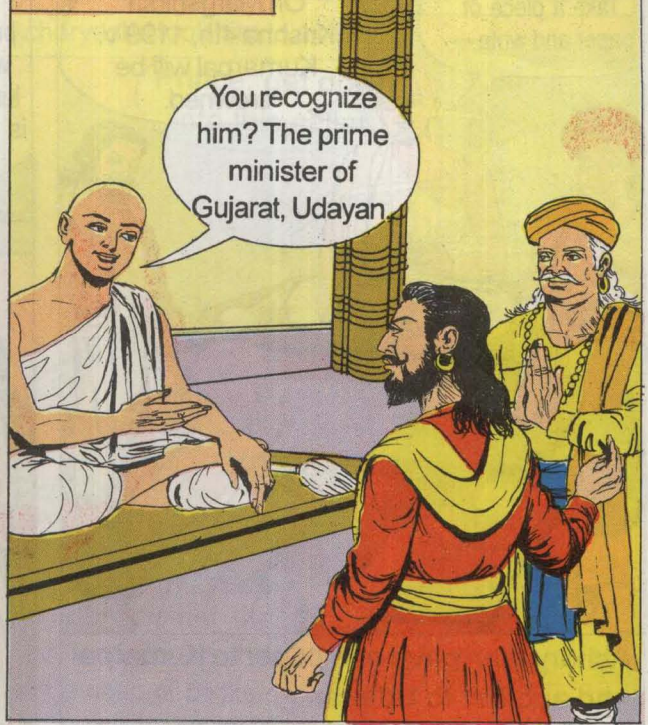
You don't know? Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri is giving a discourse.

Kumarpal was relieved to hear this. He silently joined the crowd.

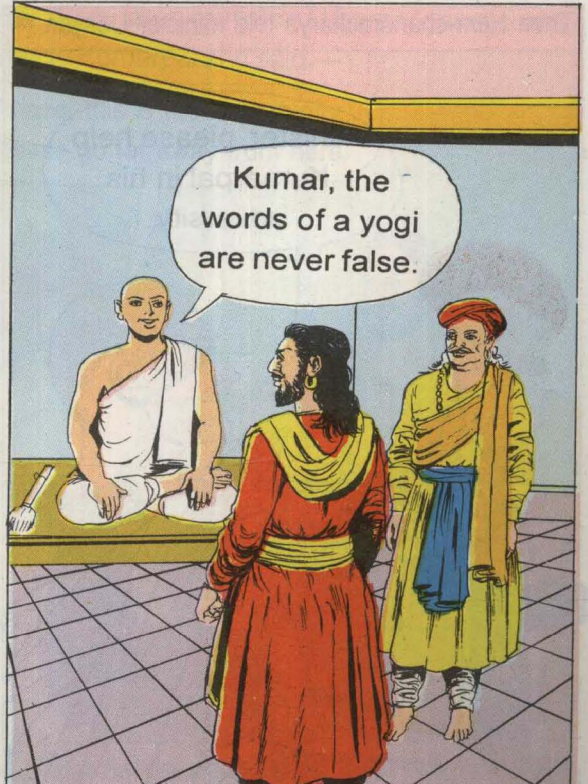
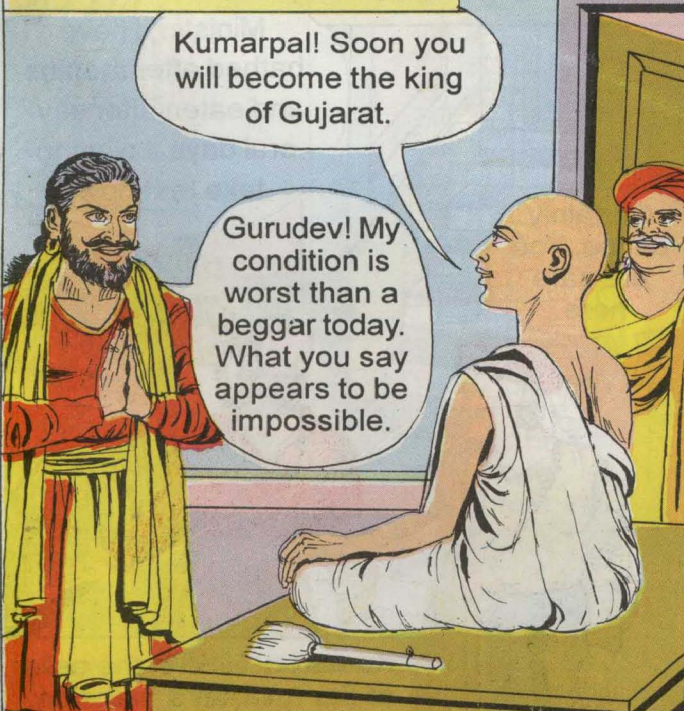
At the end of the discourse when the crowd dispersed, Kumarpal came to Acharyashri alone. Acharyashri saw as if some brilliant gem was wrapped in dirty clothes. His penetrating gaze at once recognized that radiant face. He lifted his hand to bless —



At this point an elderly person came there. Acharyashri said —



Udayan stared at Kumarpal and tried to recognize him. Acharyashri said —

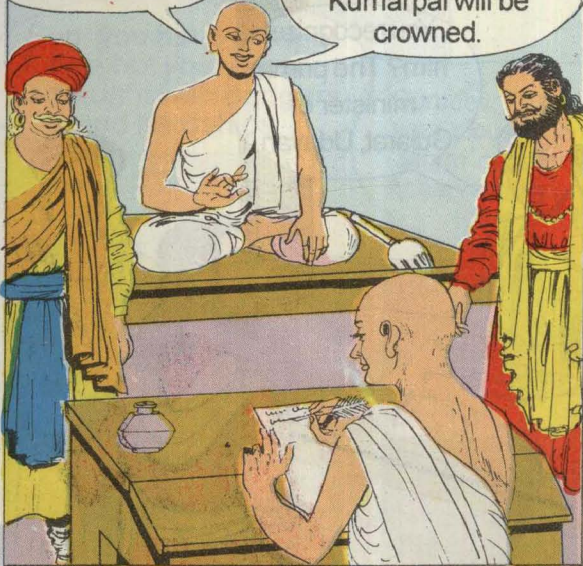


A term of general blessing uttered by a Jain ascetic. It means may you gain religiosity.

Then he told his disciple —

Take a piece of paper and write —

On Margshirsh
Krishna 4th, 1199 V.
Kumarpal will be
crowned.

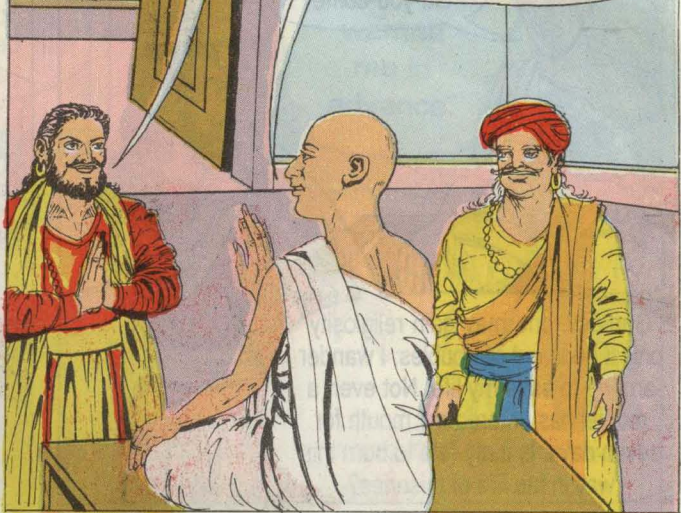


Acharyashri gave one paper to Kumarpal and another to Udayan.

Kumarpal uttered with joy —

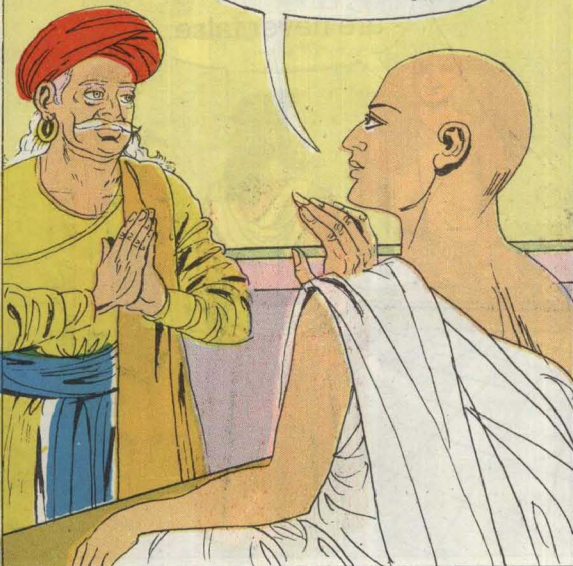
Gurudev! If your
prophecy comes true I
will submit my whole
kingdom at your feet. It
is you who will become
the king of kings.

Son, Jain ascetics neither take
kingdoms nor do they become
kings. But when you become a king
you should promote the spread of
Jain religion in the world and
enforce following of ahimsa
conduct in every household.



Then Hem-chandracharya told minister Udayan —

Minister, please help
Kumarpal in his
adversity.



Minister Udayan brought Kumarpal to his house. After taking his bath and eating, Kumarpal said —

Minister, I have
bathed after months
and eaten after sev-
eral days. I want to
take rest now.

Certainly
prince. You
are safe
here.



Kumarpal lived in the cellar
of the minister's mansion.

One day the spies and soldiers of Siddharaj came to the residence of the prime minister —

We have received instructions from the king that Kumarpal is hiding in Khambhat, therefore search every inch of Khambhat.

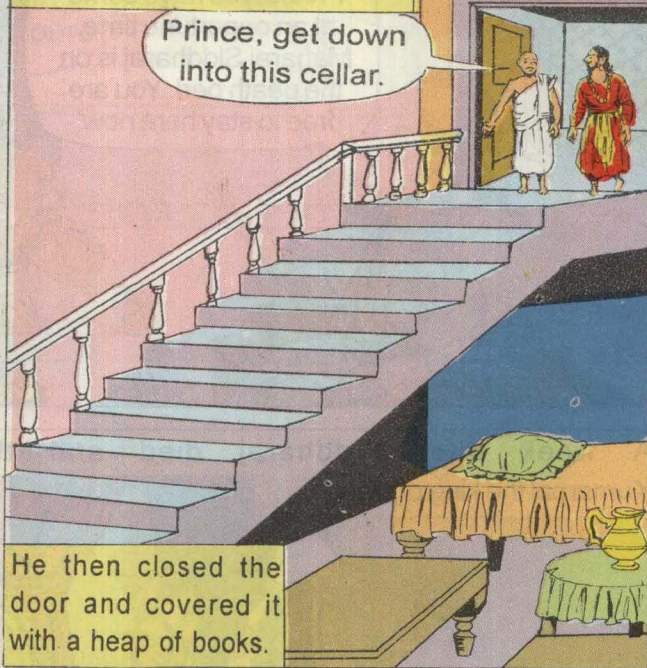
Follow the king's order and search every house in Khambhat.



The soldiers left the prime minister's house and started searching every other house.

During the night the minister brought Kumarpal to Acharyashri and explained the situation. Acharyashri took him to a cellar.

Prince, get down into this cellar.



He then closed the door and covered it with a heap of books.

The spies came to the upashraya also.



There is no one here.

Even after extensive search they could not find Kumarpal.

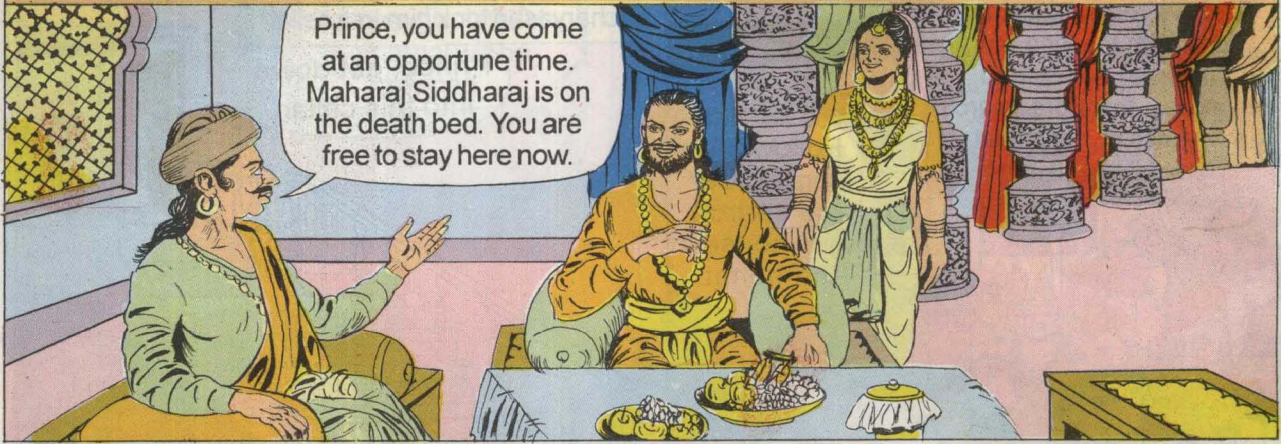
A few days later minister Udayan gave some money to Kumarpal and said —

Prince, this is the opportunity. Please go far away from here.



Kumarpal once again went into jungles.

Roaming around in jungles for many days, Kumarpal one day came to Patan to meet his sister Premal Devi. His brother-in-law, Krishnadev, was a commander in the army of Patan. He told Kumarpal —



A week later Siddharaj died and the council of ministers made brave Kumarpal the king of Gujarat.



Some days later Hem-chandracharya came to Patan. When king Kumarpal got the news he said to minister Udayan —



With great devotion Kumarpal went to see Hem-chandracharya. His eyes brimming with tears of gratitude. He said —

Gurudev, please take this kingdom and honour me. How else can I repay your favours?

King, If you want to repay my favours do two things.

First, have faith and belief in the religion of Jineshvar. Second, eradicate violence and vices from your Kingdom.

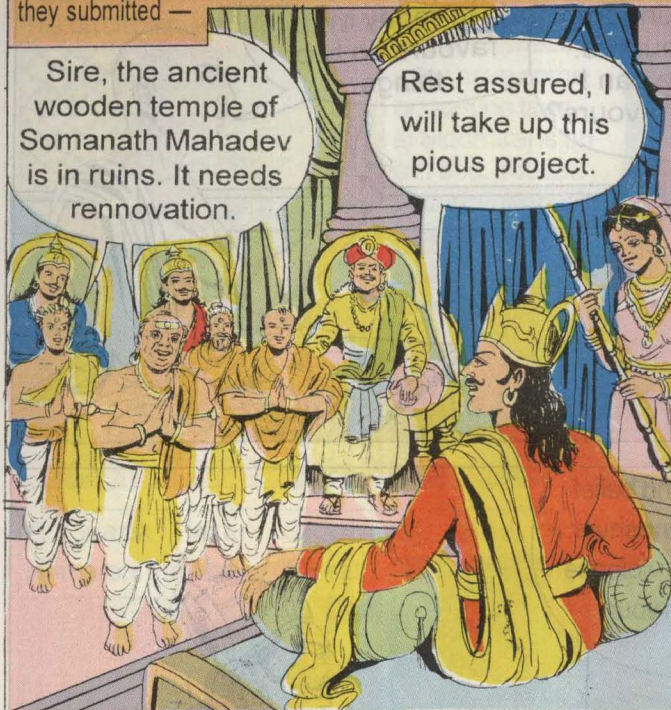
Gurudev, I will do as you say.

By family background king Kumarpal was a devotee of Shiva. He leaned towards ahimsa and devotion for Jina due to his coming in contact with Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri. He was highly influenced by the generous and altruistic ideals of Acharyashri. Many of his difficult problems were solved by the yogic powers of Hem-chandracharya whose absolute selfless attitude made the king his strong devotee. When he sought the path of his well-being, Hem-chandracharya told him about two things only — devotion for the Jina and the path of ahimsa. Inspired by his devotion for the Jina, Kumarpal constructed many grand and beautiful temples. In Patan city he constructed a beautiful Jain temple where a hundred inches tall image of Bhagavan Neminath was installed and consecrated by Acharya Shri Hem-chandra Suri. In memory of his father the king named this temple as Tribhuvanpal Chaitya.

One day while Kumarpal was sitting in his court some pujaris (temple-priests) from Devapattan came. After greetings they submitted —

Sire, the ancient wooden temple of Somanath Mahadev is in ruins. It needs renovation.

Rest assured, I will take up this pious project.

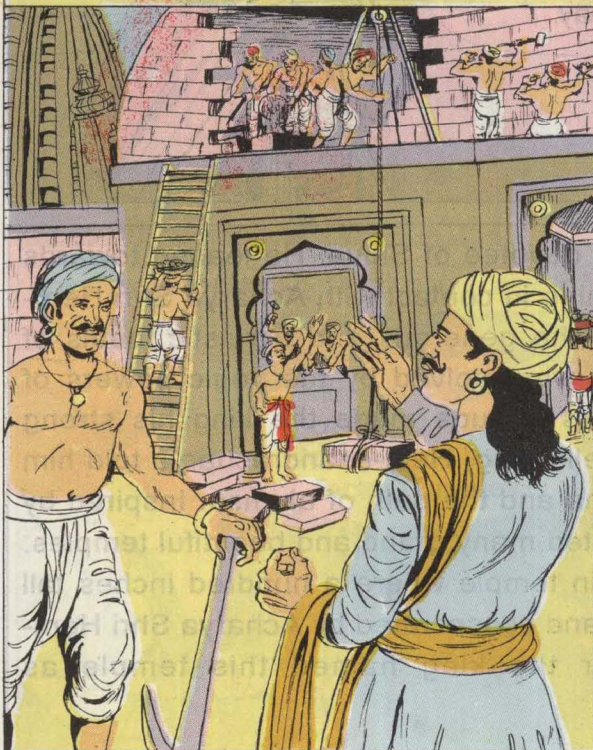


The king bid farewell to the pujaris after rewarding them with clothes and ornaments. He then called his officers —

The repair and reconstruction of the Somanath Mahadev temple should be completed soon.



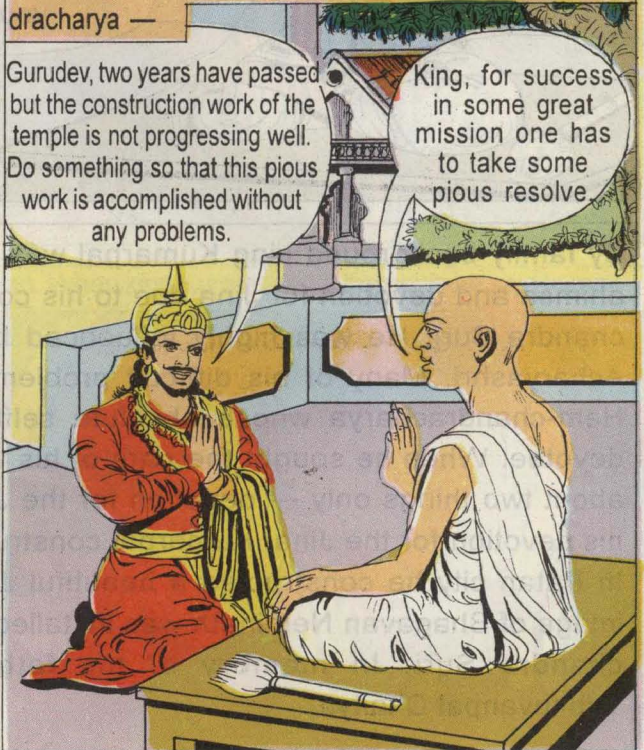
The officers started the work at once.

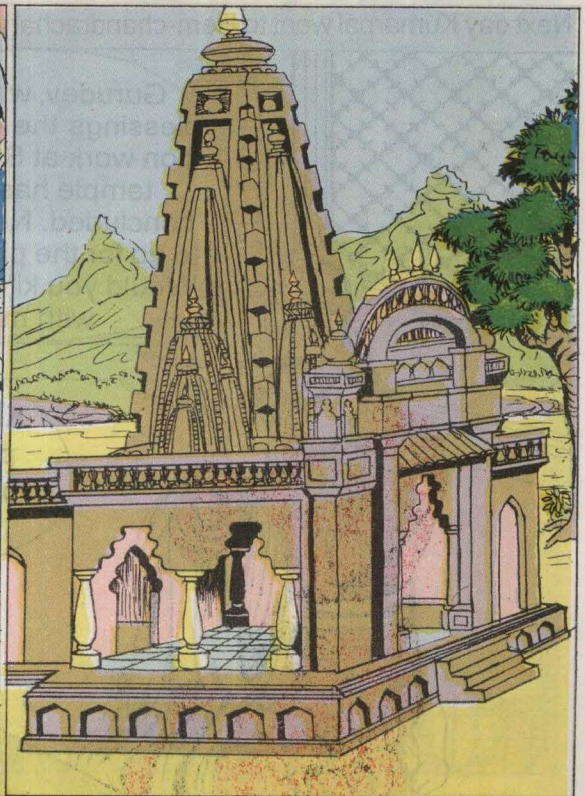
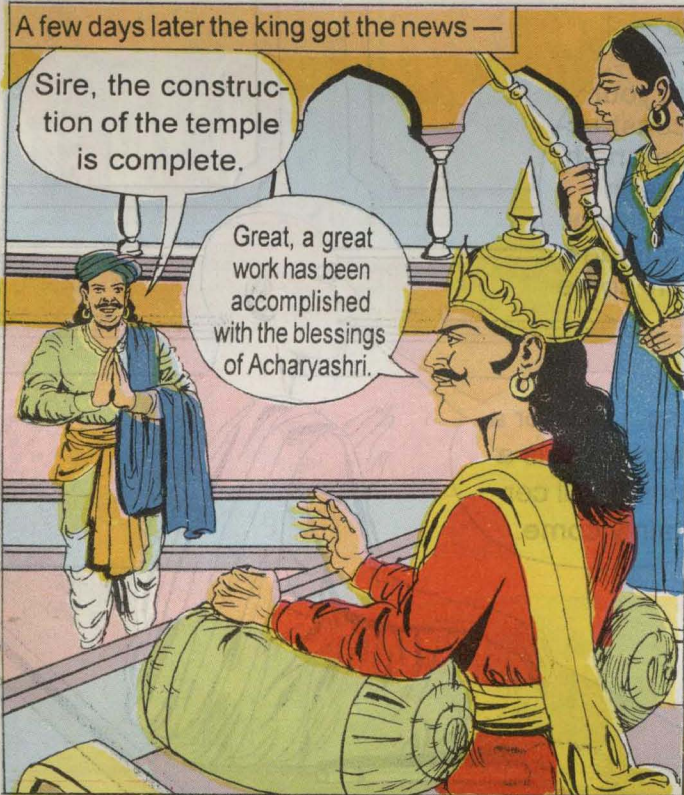
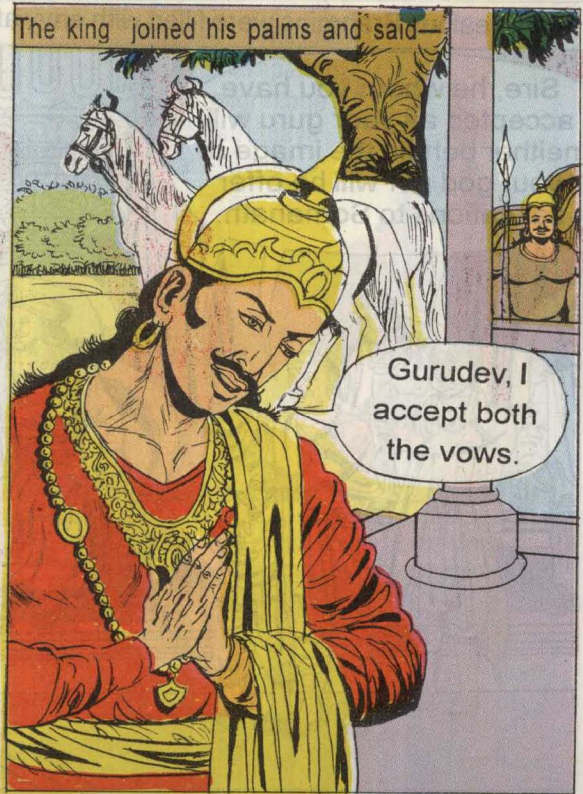
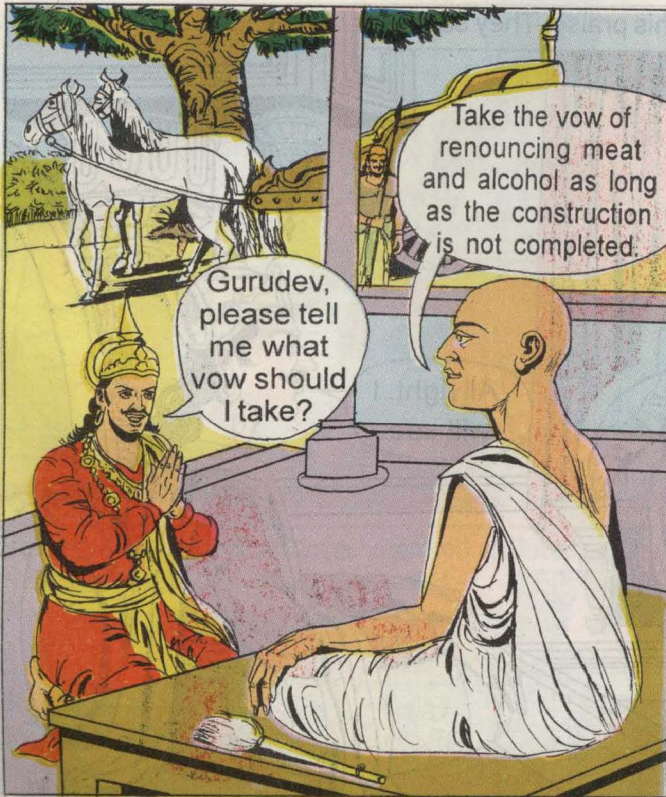


One day Kumarpal was talking to Hem chandracharya —

Gurudev, two years have passed but the construction work of the temple is not progressing well. Do something so that this pious work is accomplished without any problems.

King, for success in some great mission one has to take some pious resolve.





Some jealous Brahmins were filled with envy at this praise. They said —

Sire, he whom you have accepted as your guru will neither behold the image of your god nor will he offer salutations to Somanath.

All right. I will see.

Next day Kumarpal went to Hem-chandracharya —

Gurudev, with your blessings the construction work at Somanath temple has been concluded. Now I want to go for the pilgrimage. Would you kindly come with me.

King, to go for a pilgrimage is a boon. I will certainly come.

Kumarpal asked —

Gurudev,
should I send
palanquins or
chariots for
you?

No. We move on
feet only. I will join
you at Devapattan
after pilgrimage
of Shatrunjaya
and Girnar.

After these pilgrimages, Acharyashri arrived at Devapattan in time. On the day of the consecration ceremony the chief state-priest, Bhava Vrihaspati requested —

Acharyashri, please
recite a panegyric for
Bhagavan Somanath.

Of course.

Hem-chandracharya at once composed a panegyric and recited —

Mahadeva (great god) is he
who has conquered the great
(maha) adversary in the form
of extreme attachment,
extreme aversion, and
extreme fondness
and also the passions.

He then continued to sing in his melodious voice —

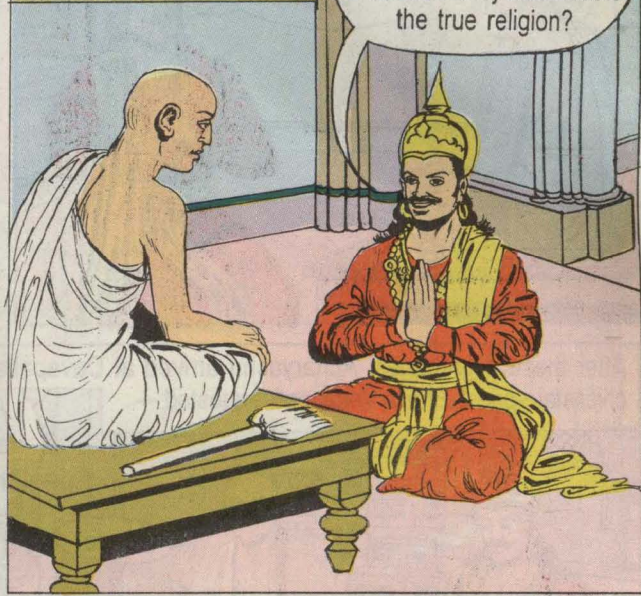
Whose attachment* etc, that are the germinating media of the seed of mundane rebirths, have become extinct, to that supersoul I submit my namaskar, may he be Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, or Jina.

Great! Gurudev, what a beautiful panegyric.



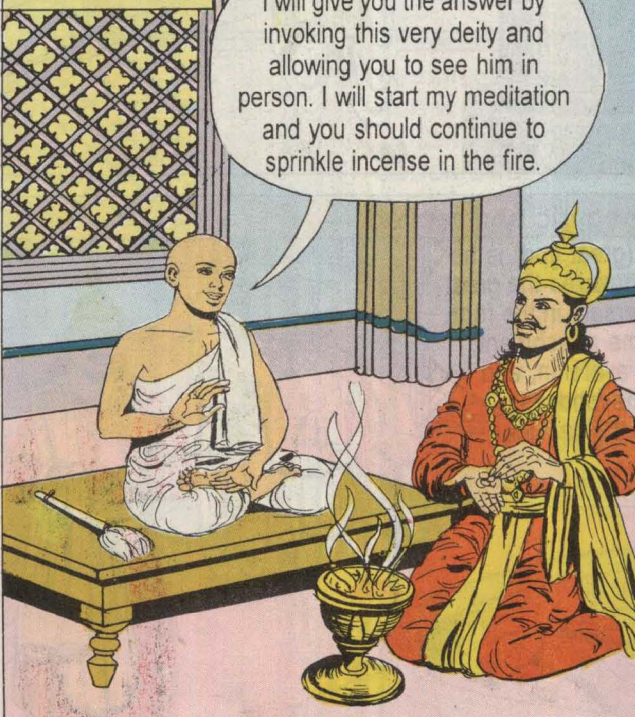
After the worship the king came to the main hall of the temple with Acharyashri. He sat at his feet and said —

A great deity like Mahadev, a great teacher like you, and a seeker of fundamentals like me, all three are present here. Tell me which is the true deity and what is the true religion?



Acharyashri meditated for a few moments and said —

I will give you the answer by invoking this very deity and allowing you to see him in person. I will start my meditation and you should continue to sprinkle incense in the fire.

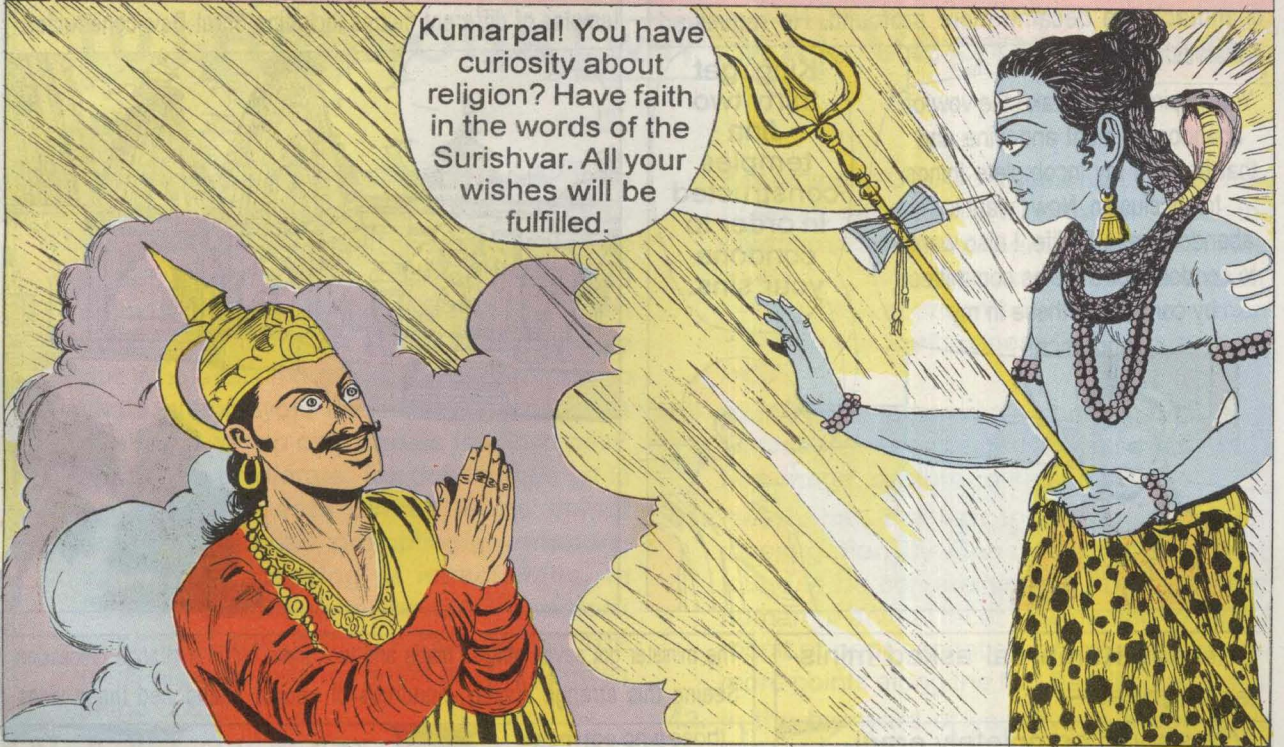


Acharyashri became still in his meditation. The hall was filled with clouds of smoke. Lamps got extinguished and it became dark. Suddenly Lord Shiva appeared from the radiant Linga. The room was filled with brilliant light.

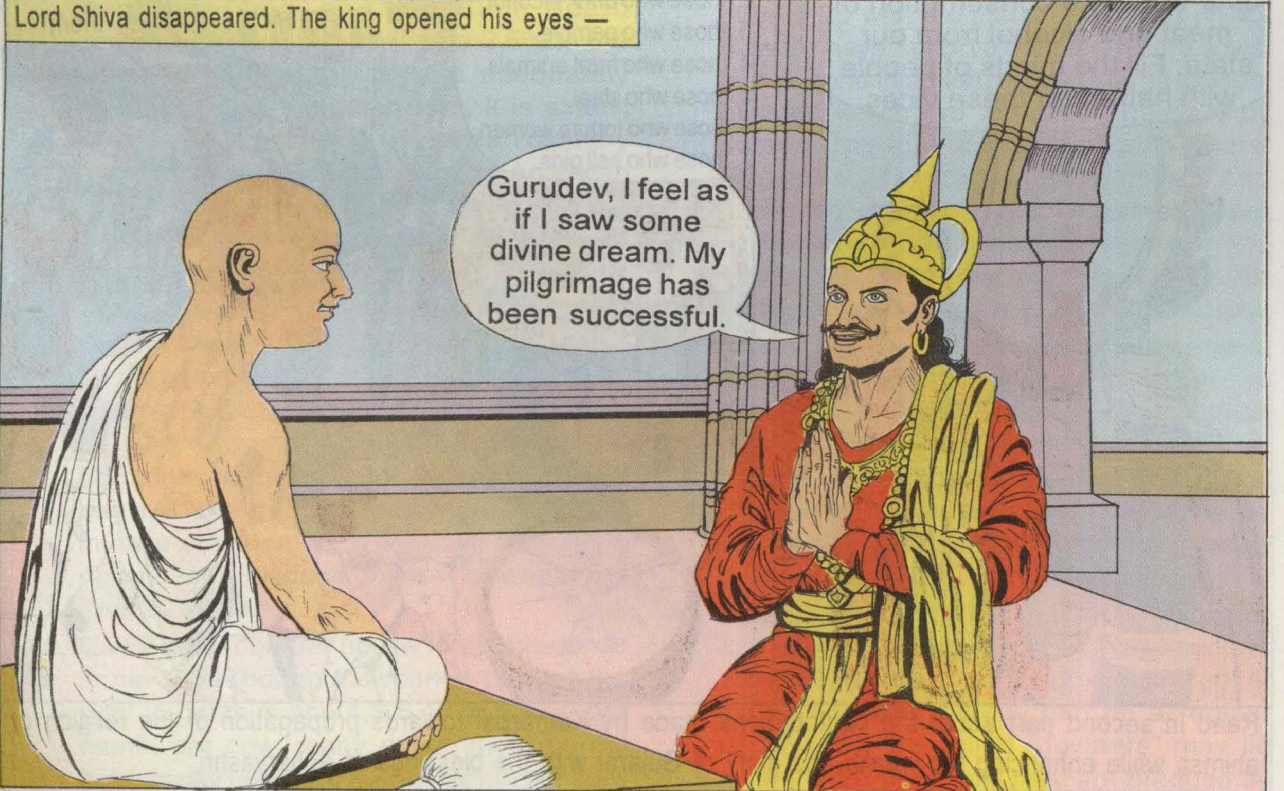


Aversion, lust, anger, illusion greed etc.

With rapt devotion the king continued to look at the divine form of Lord Shiva. A divine sound resonated in his ears —



Lord Shiva disappeared. The king opened his eyes —

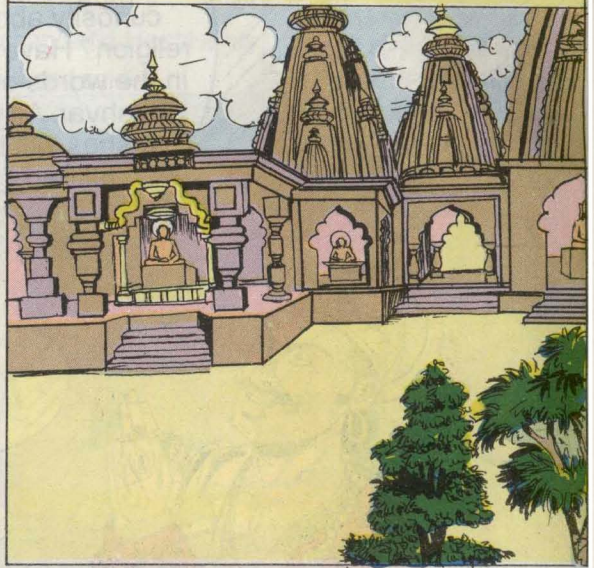


After this pilgrimage the devotion of king Kumarpal for Hem-chandracharya became more profound. He requested Acharyashri —

You inspired me to take the vow of abandoning meat and wine and that brought my incomplete things to conclusion. Now I want to abandon these for life. I also want to condone for the sins committed by consuming these in my ignorance.

King, get thirty two Jina temples constructed in order to condone your sins.

Under guidance of Acharyashri, He got 24 Tirthankar temples and eight temples of different deities including Shrut Devi constructed.



One day Kumarpal asked minister Vagbhat —

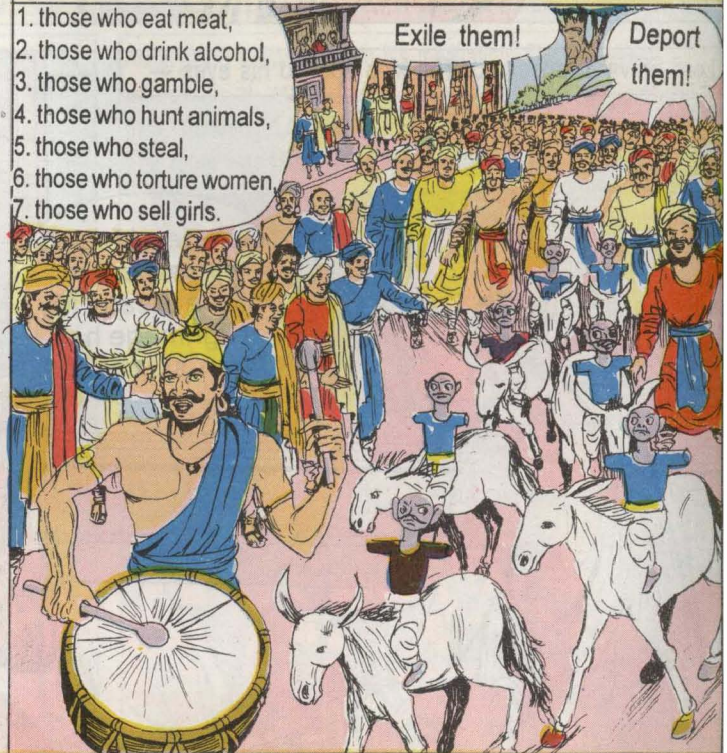
We should completely eradicate vices like consumption of meat and alcohol from our state. Fill the minds of people with hatred for these vices.

The minister got seven effigies made and took them out in a strange procession. Seeing this strange display, hundreds of people abandoned these vices.

1. those who eat meat,
2. those who drink alcohol,
3. those who gamble,
4. those who hunt animals,
5. those who steal,
6. those who torture women
7. those who sell girls.

Exile them!

Deport them!



Read in second part about the contributions made by Kumarpal towards propagation of the religion of ahimsa while enhancing the wealth and glory of Gujarat with the blessings of Acharyashri.

101 Reasons WHY I'M A Vegetarian

contd.

36. Cattle grazing has destroyed lush ecosystems all across the North American continent. Because of the vast amount of space needed for ranching, large wild animals forced, with the help of government policy, on to marginal habitats where they die out. Wholesale extermination of predators to cattle, at taxpayers' expense, also continues unabated, which only serves to allow "pest" animals to proliferate. Tax dollars then go to poison the "pests" which leads insect populations to rise, prompting government-sponsored spraying of insecticides. In addition, according to the GAO, livestock raising is the primary reason for the elimination or endangerment of plant species in the U.S.
37. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition and the Food and Nutrition Board recommend that eating a mere 2.5% to 6% of one's calories as protein adequately satisfies protein requirements. It is almost impossible to get below 9% with an ordinary vegetarian diet. Today's average American excessively eats 28% of his or her calories as animal protein and an additional 12% as non-animal protein.
38. About 98% of all milk is produced with factory methods in the U.S. Today's factory cow is fed dangerous levels of hormones to produce two to three times more milk than yesterday's pasture cow. After about four years, the hormones no longer work and the Slaughter day will end the agony of mostly solitary, intense confinement where our friend has never seen a blade of grass. A cow naturally lives 20 years.
39. Cattle graze "on the house" on public lands in the U.S. Though the market rate for the right to graze is about \$ 6.40 to \$ 9.50 per month per cow, many government permit holders pay less than \$ 2 per month per cow.
- According to U.S. Congressman Dick Armey of Texas, our nation's "farm cartel", much the creation of the House Agriculture Committee, is like "a 350-pound man on a life-support system." His assessment of the government subsidies to agribusiness?: "welfare to the rich."
40. Factory-farmed animals contain as much as 30 times more saturated fat than yesterday's free-range, pasture-raised animals.
41. Nearly half the fish tested in a 6 month investigation by Consumers Union were found to be contaminated by bacteria from human or animal feces, suspected to be the result of poor sanitation practices in one or more points along the fish handling process.
42. In the barnyard of yesteryear, a sow gave birth to 6 piglets a year. Today's sow gives birth to 20 with the industry working on 45. Now we have "embryo transfer" where sows, by hormone injection, produce large amount of eggs which are fertilized artificially by semen from genetically desirable boars. Embryos are surgically removed and implanted into other sows. The stress on our "super-sow" from repeatedly being cut up and sewn back will kill her prematurely. Similar methods are employed in the beef industry.
43. Cow's milk is meant for calves, not humans. Even at a time of most rapid growth, an infant's natural protein needs are low. Human milk contains only 5% of its calories as protein. An infant doubles in size in 180 days. In contrast, cow's milk is 15% protein by calorie, with newborn calves doubling in size in only 47 days.
44. At most stockyards around the country sick and crippled animals brought in by ranchers will quickly and humanely be euthanized. At many, however, cruelty can be a regular occurrence. So called "downers" may lie suffering for days until they are dragged by

chain to their slaughter. The tragedy is that an animal can legally be kept in agony, sick or with broken bones, simply because alive it will fetch a higher price for a rancher.

45. Fifteen million pounds of antibiotics are used in animal production every year. In 1988, animal drug sales came to \$ 2.5 billion.
46. Meat industry apologists claim that livestock do not compete with humans for edible food because they live on forage humans cannot eat. In fact, 70% of all the grain produced in the U.S. is fed to livestock.
47. Animal health in the farm of old came from exercise, sunlight and freedom to pack or root in the soil. Today, animals are packed indoors and barely kept alive with drugs and vitamin injections. The battle against bacteria in the factory farm shed is a constant concern. Misting the animals with insecticides has become routine. In the chicken house, the birds are fed chemicals to control flies which stay active in their droppings, able to kill larvae.
48. The great Ogallala Aquifer, which supplies the nation's bread basket with water, is being pumped dry, primarily due to agribusiness growing grain to feed livestock. Spanning over 8 midwestern states with an area three times the size of the state of New York, this natural blessing from the last Ice Age may be gone in 30 years.
49. Meat contains approximately 14 times more pesticides than plant foods; dairy products contain 5-1/2 times more pesticides than plant foods.
50. There are 20-30 thousand animal drugs currently in use. As many as 90% have not been approved by the FDA.
51. The Physicians Committee for Responsible

Medicine, a group of 3,000 physicians, came out in 1991 with the "New Four Food Groups". They are : fruit, vegetables, whole grains and legumes. Meat, poultry, fish, nuts, seeds and oils have been termed "optional" foods, not considered necessary for health.

52. With every one of their natural instincts restricted and unfulfilled, pigs in today's factories will take to "tail-biting". Insane, bored and frustrated, these naturally intelligent and playful creatures may be driven to gnawing neurotically on one another's pig tails and hind ends. If not prevented, a mauled pig may die from an attack and then be eaten by his attackers. Mauled pigs cannot be sold, so they become a problem to the produce. The answer ? Pig tails are routinely amputated and pigs are kept in total darkness except for feeding time.
53. The Bureau of Labor has listed poultry processing as one of the most hazardous occupations, as workers can easily contract diseases from the sick animals in their midst. Workers in the meat packing industry suffer injuries in the workplace at 10 times the national average, primarily due to damage to tendons and nerves from repeating the same motion up to 8,000 times an hour.
54. In egg factories all over the country, male chicks are weeded out and disposed of by "chick-pullers". A half a million chicks a day are literally thrown en masse into plastic bags where they are crushed and suffocated. Or they may be ground up while still alive.
55. Author and scientific director for Earth Save Foundation Michael Klapper, M.D. writes, "The price tag on the supermarket chuck steak does not include the loss of irreplaceable topsoil; yet future generations will pay dearly."

To be contd.

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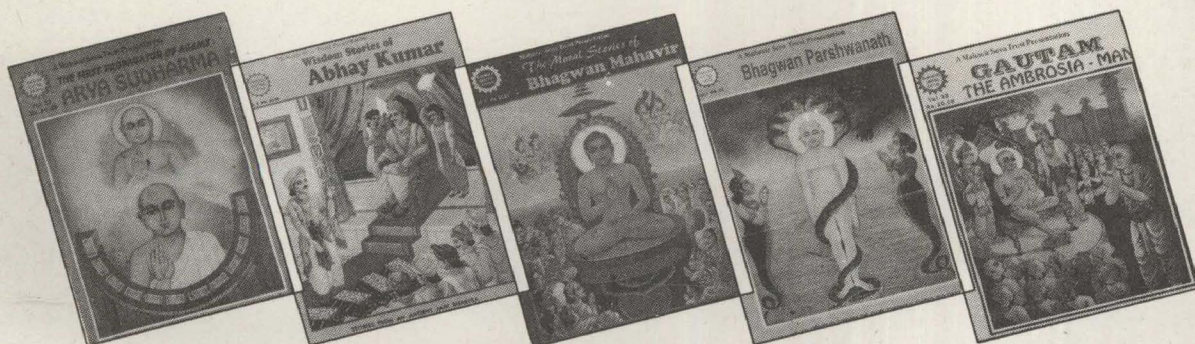
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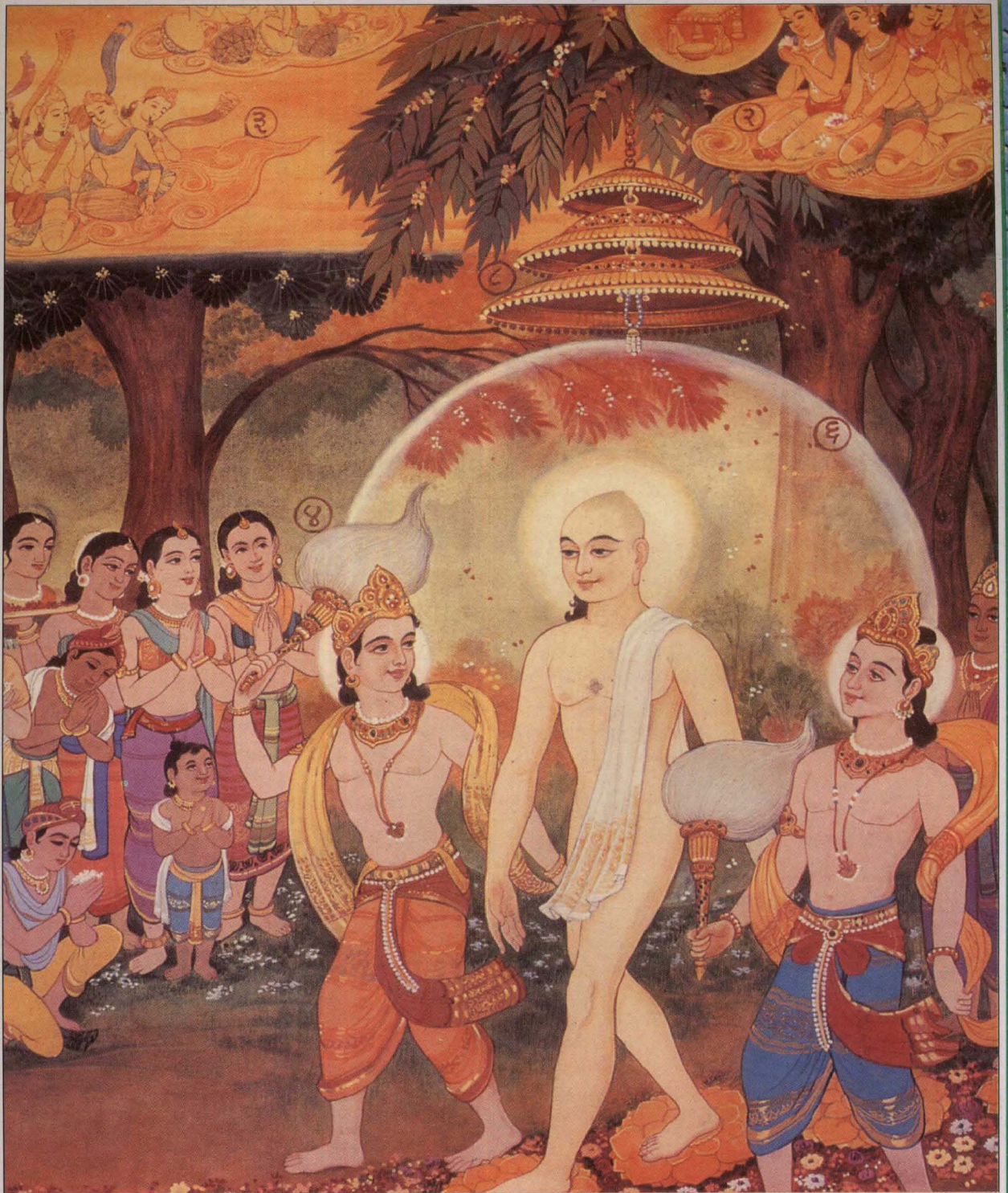
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